SAN FRANCISCO HISTORY ROOM

historic structure report

historical and architectural data sections

GOLDEN GATE

SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION HDQS, FT MASON

NATIONAL RECREATION AREA / CALIFORNIA

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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

U.S. ARMY

SAN FRANCISCO PORT OF EMBARKATION HEADQUARTERS

FM - 201

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTIONS

FORT MASON

GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

page

PREFACE

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA 1

PART II: HISTORICAL DATA 5
- A. A New Hospital at Fort Mason 5
- B. Signal Corps Supplies in Hospital 6
- C. Fort Mason Becomes a Supply Depot 7
- D. Depot Offices in Hospital 8
- E. Hospital Becomes Barracks 9
- F. Depot Headquarters 9
- G. Headquarters, San Francisco Port of Embarkation 12
- H. Port Headquarters, World War II 13
- I. Conclusions 15

APPENDIX 17

PART III: ARCHITECTURAL DATA 25
- A. Summary of Documentary Information 25
  - 1. Historic Photographs 25
  - 2. Historic Drawings 25
- B. General Discussion and Findings 25
- C. Existing Conditions and Probable Construction Chronology 26
  - 1. Existing Conditions - Interior 26
    - a. Masonry Section, Old Post Hospital (1902) 26
      - 1) Ground Level 26
      - 2) Second Level 27
      - 3) Third Level 28
      - 4) Attic Level 28
      - 5) Basement Level 28
      - 6) Ground Level Stair 29
    - b. Three Story Frame Additions and Connection (1918) 29
      - 1) Ground Level 29
      - 2) Second Level 30
      - 3) Third Level 31
      - 4) Attic Spaces 32
      - 5) Crawl Space and Furnace Room 32
    - c. West Additions to the 1918 Wing (1939 - WWII) 32
      - 1) Gable Roof Addition to the North, Main Level (1939) 32
      - 2) Flat Roofed Wing, Main Level (WW II) 33

SAN FRANCISCO HISTORY ROOM

3) Gable Roofed Addition to the South, Main Level (circa 1941) 33
4) Gable Roofed Addition to the North, Second Level (1939) 33
5) Flat Roofed Wing, Second Level (WW II) 33
6) Gable Roofed Addition to the South, Second Level (circa 1941) 34
7) Flat Roofed Wing, Third Level (WW II) 34
8) Frame Additions to the West of the 1918 Wing, Basements and Attics 35
d. One Story Frame Addition to the North and East Walls of the 1902 Masonry Section (WW II) 36
1) Frame Addition North of the 1902 Masonry Section 36
2) Frame Addition East of the 1902 Masonry Section 36
e. Observation Tower and Elevator Machine Room (WW II) 36
2. Existing Conditions - Exterior 36
a. Masonry Section, 1902 Post Hospital 36
b. Three Story Frame Addition (1918) 37
c. Three Story Connective Corridor and Tower (1918 and WW II) 37
d. Two Story Frame Addition (1939) Northwest of the 1918 Wing 38
e. Three Story Flat Roofed Frame Addition (WW II) 38
f. Two Story Frame Addition (circa WW II), Southwest of the 1918 Wing 39
g. One Story Flat Roofed Frame Addition to the North and East Elevation of the 1902 Masonry Section 39
h. Existing Roof Conditions (Entire Structure) 39
3. Existing Conditions - Utilities 39
a. No Boiler or Heating System in Wood Frame Additions West of Masonry Section 39
b. Existing Wiring and Plumbing 39
D. Historical Description 40
E. Recommendations and Recommended Alternatives for Treatment 40
1. Exterior Preservation and Restoration 40
2. Exterior Adaptive Restoration 41
3. Interior Adaptive Restoration 41
4. San Francisco Building Code Requirement for Occupancy 42
F. Other Alternative Treatments 43
1. No Treatment 44
2. Partial Exterior Preservation Treatments Only 44
3. Exterior Preservation Treatments Only 44
4. Interior Adaptive Restoration Only 44
5. Partial Adaptation for Solar Energy 44

G. Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatments for Building 201 44
1. No Effect 44
2. No Adverse Effect 45
3. Adverse Effect 45
H. General Steps Toward the Recommended Treatment 45
1. Exterior Work 45
2. Interior Work 46
3. Life Safety Measures Related to Fire Safety 47
I. Recommendations for Further Study 48
1. The Investigation and Preservation of Existing World Wall Maps 48
2. Domestic Hot Water from Solar Energy 48
3. Paint Analysis 48

ENABLING LEGISLATION 49

BIBLIOGRAPHY 57

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL 59

PHOTOGRAPHS 61

HISTORICAL DRAWINGS 75

EXISTING CONDITION DRAWINGS 107

ADAPTIVE RESTORATION DRAWINGS 125

PREFACE

Included in this report are the Architectural and Historical Data Sections of the Historic Structure Report as required by the Task Directive for Package 118 approved by the Western Regional Director on January 11, 1978. Alternatives for treatment and recommended treatments for FM - 201 are presented in graphic as well as written form.

Help and guidance from the following people have been invaluable in the investigation, writing, and drawings presented in this report.

Ron Treabess, Project Manager, Pacific Northwest/Western Team, Denver Service Center, provided the much needed communication link between the park in San Francisco and the office in Denver.

The park staff, including Superintendent Lynn Thompson, Jerry Schober, Jack Wheat, Mike Stricklin, Doug Nadeau and Sandy Walter, were quite helpful during our investigation and interior lay-out work for FM - 210.

Vince Piantanida of Golden Gate National Recreation Area park staff provided us with photographic reproductions of historic photographs from the park collection which are used in this report.

Judy Ronscavage, interior designer, Denver Service Center, provided valuable assistance to the park and this report for the interior layout of FM - 201.

Pete Tomka, structural engineer, Jim McConell and Dwight Wendell, mechanical engineers, all of the Denver Service Center, have given their necessary professional assistance for design concepts presented in the Architectural Data Section of this report.

Harold LaFleur and Robert L. Carper, senior historical architects, Branch of Historic Preservation for the Pacific Northwest/Western Team reviewed the draft of the architectural data section and provided administrative support. Last but not least, Norma Camarena, who gave valuable assistance in drawings made for this report, and Graphic Systems Division, Denver Service Center, for the reproduction of this report.

We would like to express our thanks and appreciation to the above mentioned individuals and organizations for their support in the preparation of this report.

David Snow
Erwin Thompson

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration	Description	Page
1.	South elevation of the 1902 masonry portion of FM - 201.	60
2.	South elevation of the 1918 frame addition to FM - 201.	60
3.	West elevation of 1918 frame addition to FM - 201 . . .	62
4..	South and east elevations of the masonry portion of FM - 201 (circa 1931).	62
5.	Aerial view of Fort Mason (circa 1920).	64
6.	South and partial east elevation of FM - 201 (circa 1941).	64
7.	Aerial view of Fort Mason (circa WW II)	66
8.	South elevation of FM - 201 (circa 1948).	66
9.	South elevation of FM - 201 (circa 1955).	68
10.	South and partial east elevation of FM - 201 (circa 1955).	68
11.	Aerial view of FM - 201 (circa 1955).	70
12.	Aerial view of Fort Mason (circa 1960).	70
13.	South and east elevations of FM - 201 (12/77)	72
14.	North and west elevations of FM - 201 (12/77)	72

PART I ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

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PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Headquarters, San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Fort Mason, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, is identified as structure number FM - 201. Fort Mason has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. This headquarters building has been listed on the nomination form as a historic structure possessing a national level of historical significance. All the actions proposed, therefore, must be in accordance with the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The proposed treatment for the structure is preservation with adaptive use. The building is significant as the World War II headquarters of the largest and most important U.S. Army Port of Embarkation on the Pacific Coast. Its interior is to be continued in adaptive use as the headquarters of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The structure is to be an in-place exhibit.

No cooperative agreements exist concerning this structure.

PART II HISTORICAL DATA

PART II: HISTORICAL DATA

A. A New Hospital for Fort Mason

From the beginning Fort Mason had a post hospital, albeit a small affair. It still stands, considerably enlarged and greatly altered, and today is numbered 235. By 1901 the post surgeon had concluded that the time had come for a new hospital. He complained that the old building was poorly built, badly arranged, and had no operating room, isolation ward, laboratory, or morgue. The Surgeon General promptly agreed and provided a set of standard plans for a twelve-bed hospital; $20,000 for construction was approved.[1]

At the same time, a board of officers assembled to make recommendations for rearranging the post because of the proposed construction of additional batteries of modern armament. Meeting at Fort Mason on July 29, 1901, the Board, assisted by the post surgeon, selected a site for the new hospital south of the parade ground, in the same general area as the post gardens. Construction of the brick building got underway that same year, the contractor being James Campbell, the same man who would erect the post buildings at Fort Barry, north of Golden Gate.

The handsome new building was nearing completion in July 1902, when Campbell won a second contract for $1,330 for the following items: finishing the entire attic including a bathroom but excepting the hall; constructing vegetable bins, a closet for canned goods, a liquor closet, and all shelving in the basement; constructing a china closet, kitchen dresser, and a pipe rack in the kitchen, and shelving and a locker in the wardmaster's room, all on the first floor; constructing lockers in the dormitory and a clothing room in the attic; and constructing outside blinds (shutters?).[2]

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1. Post Surgeon, Fort Mason, Mar. 1, 1901, to AG, Washington, D.C., General Correspondence, 1890-1914, Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group 92, National Archives. Similar hospital buildings were constructed about this time at Forts Barry, Baker, and McDowell (Camp Reynolds). Hereinafter, Office of the Quartermaster General is OQMG, Record Group is RG, and National Archives is NA.

2. Asst. Surg. G.L. Newgarden, Ft. Mason, July 1, 1902, to QM, Ft. Mason, Gen. Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG 92, NA.

Other improvements followed. A boardwalk soon stretched from the hospital's front door to today's intersection of MacArthur Avenue and Franklin Street. Almost $1,000 was spent on the hospital in 1904, principally on interior painting and a wind fence:

> Painting and sizing entire interior of the hospital's 20 rooms and 3 hallways, rebronzing all radiators and pipes, varnishing all wood work, and constructing a 10 inch base-board throughout the building. $395
>
> For constructing a redwood lattice fence all double surfaced lumber 300 feet x 14 feet high, securely braced, and painting same with two coats. $930

The Surgeon General, however, refused to allow a picket fence erected around the hospital vegetable garden that lay behind (to the west of) the new hospital steward's quarters that was being erected north of the hospital.[3]

The great earthquake of 1906 caused little damage to the post hospital. Minor repairs were required on the slate roof, the chimney, and the wall plaster. The total cost of the work came to only $180. By that time the first change in the uses of the hospital building had already come about. Probably because the new, large general hospital (Letterman General Hospital today) at the Presidio was only one and one-half miles from Fort Mason, the latter's hospital was not now being fully used by the post surgeon. All that he required for the daily sick call was his office, the dispensary, a waiting room, and a small storeroom in the basement. The rest of the building was now being used as a barracks by a part of the Engineer Battalion that had arrived at Fort Mason from the Philippines in the fall of 1905.[4]

B. Signal Corps Supplies In Hospital

Ever since the Spanish-American War, an increasing amount of army supplies had been passing through San Francisco Harbor. Tons of food and equipment were shipped to West Coast posts, to Alaska, and to the new overseas possessions, such as Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. The various departments, including Quartermaster, Signal, Engineers, and Medical, maintained offices and storage space in San Francisco and elsewhere in the Bay Area. The Signal Corps maintained its depot for its rather bulky equipment (artillery fire control equipment, electrical

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3. QM, Ft. Mason, Sept. 20, 1902, to Chief QM, Dept. of Calif., Gen. Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG 92, NA

4. Post Surgeon, Ft. Mason, Mar. 1, 1906, to Military Sect., War Dept.; Lt. J.J. Bain, Ft. Mason, Oct. 11, 1906, Estimate of Repairs, Gen. Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG 92, NA.

cable for submarine mines, etc.) at Benicia Barracks. Late in 1907, the Secretary of War decided that the signal equipment should be moved from Benicia because of the lack of adequate space there. He authorized the construction of a large brick storehouse at Camp Reynolds, Angel Island, as a new depot.

Until the storehouse was completed, the Signal Corps was allowed to move its supplies to Fort Mason for temporary storage. In April 1908, the Secretary of War informed local authorities that the Signal Corps was authorized to make use of all the hospital building except those rooms required by the post surgeon. One year later, the War Department decided not to use Angel Island as a signal depot; rather, the hospital and a temporary shed at Fort Mason would be the supply point for signal supplies.[5]

C. Fort Mason Becomes a Supply Depot

With the completion of three piers and two permanent storehouses in 1912, Fort Mason became both an army general depot and the docking area for the Army Transport Service. The supply depots of the various departments, hitherto scattered over San Francisco, began concentrating their activities at Fort Mason. (The huge quartermaster depot continued to occupy the Fontana Building just east of the post.) In response to a request from the construction quartermaster, each department prepared a statement as to its needs for both office and storage space.

The Signal Corps Supply Officer, already well established at the post, wrote that he was using three rooms on the second floor of the hospital for himself and three clerks and 300 square feet in the main room downstairs for his storekeeper, returns clerk, and an assistant. For the future, he said, he would require a total of three rooms having 750 square feet of space.

The Commissary Department, whose offices were then located at 165 Fremont Street, San Francisco, reported that it would require five rooms at Fort Mason, primarily as office space: a large office, a small shipping room, a sample and testing room, a stationery room, and repacking room. It anticipated that commissary supplies would be delivered directly to the docks and to the railroad depot without having to be stored in a subsistence warehouse.

The Medical Supply Officer announced that he also would require five rooms, one each for himself, his chief clerk, other clerks, records, and a chief packer's receiving room. Both he and the Purchasing Commissary would soon have their eye on the hospital building, the most substantial structure on upper Fort Mason. During the summer of 1912 fierce rivalry broke out over control of the building.

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5. H.P. McCain, AG, Apr. 6, 1908 and Feb. 2, 1909, to CG, Dept. of Calif., Gen. Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG 92, NA.

The Commissary General argued that the hospital was ideally suited to his department's needs. It was well lighted, well ventilated, large, and had a kitchen that was perfect for baking tests of the millions of pounds of flour purchased annually for the West Coast and the Pacific. The Chief Signal Officer for the Western Division responded saying that he had offered six rooms, including the kitchen, to the Purchasing Commissary, but the latter had wanted all the building except the attic. This was too much. Inasmuch as the Signal Corps was already in the building, it should be allowed to remain. A board of officers, appointed by the department commander to make recommendations on space, agreed that the hospital should continue to be the signal depot offices. Even the Quartermaster General thought that the Signal Corps should have the building; after all it had been the Secretary of War himself who had originally assigned it to the Signal Corps.

D. Depot Offices in Hospital

Despite this support, the Signal Supply Officer lost the battle. The Inspector General of the Western Division, Lt. Col. George Bell, Jr., came to the Purchasing Commissary's assistance. Bell inspected the latter's assigned offices at Fort Mason, part of the old Civil War barracks (No. 240), and declared them inadequate. He noted too that the Signal Corps was storing "fireworks and rockets" in the basement of the hospital. He urged that this dangerous material be removed to the magazine at Fort Mason, meaning either the Spanish-American War magazine (No. 250) or the magazine of the now-abandoned Battery Burnham (No. 242).

Whether it was this report of the Inspector General or it it was unknown string-pulling in the army hierarchy, the Purchasing Commissary won the day. On August 1 the Western Division announced that he had been assigned all the hospital except the basement and the east room of the first floor, both of which were to be retained by the Signal Corps. Neither side was completely happy; but both could live with the decision.

The Medical Supply Officer was now assigned office space in the old barracks. He did not like the building any more than the Purchasing Commissary had. His eye wandered longingly toward the hospital also; but he did not have the clout to dislodge the commissary.[6]

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6. Maj. Gen. A. Murray, Western Div., Mar. 26, 1912, to AG; Proceedings of a Board of Officers, May 4, 1912, concerning storage and office space, Ft. Mason; Commissary Genaral Sharpe, June 26, 1912, to AG; G.Bell, IG, Western Div., July 3, 1912, to AG, Western Div.; Col. W.A. Nichols, Western Div., Aug. 5, 1912, to AG; Capt. A. Clifton, Signal Corps, March 19, 1912, to Constr. QM, Ft. Mason; Col. M.M. Gray, Medical Dept., Mar. 18, 1912, to Constr. QM; Maj. W.H. Hart, Purchasing Comm., Mar. 19, 1912, to Constr. QM, Gen. Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG 92, NA. There is confusion concerning the board of officers. One document said that the board recommended the hospital for the Signal Corps; another said the Purchasing Commissary.

E. Hospital Becomes Barracks

After all the bickering over the hospital building, it must have been anticlimatic when the commanding general of the Western Division wrote as early as March 1913 that the structure was no longer needed for depot purposes. He now proposed converting the entire building into a barracks for the caretaking detachment that had been assigned to Fort Mason in place of a regular garrison, and for the few unmarried enlisted men assigned to the several supply branches. When the Medical Supply Officer learned of this, he renewed his efforts to move his offices from the barracks to the hospital--again, to no avail. The detachment moved into the building that spring, and for the next several years it was carried on the books as the barracks.[7]

F. Depot Headquarters

The United States entry into World War I resulted in a great increase of activity and in personnel at the general depot at Fort Mason, or as it was now called, the San Francisco General Intermediate Depot. A large frame addition, two and one-half stories and a basement, 60 by 100 feet, was built onto the hospital in 1917-18. The administrative offices of the depot occupied the new structure, while the older brick hospital continued for the time being to house the enlisted detachment. In the beginning, the entire complex was considered to be one structure having the assigned building number 29.

By 1922 the enlisted men had moved out of the hospital and all of building no. 29 now housed offices of the depot. That same year the exterior of the complex was painted with some old camouflage paint of an unknown color. A paint spraying machine was used for this job. A year later, the Quartermaster Supply Officer, who was in charge of the depot, wrote that the paint had faded so badly that the building was a disgrace to the government. He requested $784 for a fresh painting. This simple request had a curious effect on the history of the building. The Quartermaster General pointed out that regulations required that not more than $500 be spent on painting a single building. An officer in the Office of the Quartermaster General came up with a solution. He noted that the brick hospital and the new frame structure were "practically" two separate buildings, they being joined by only a narrow corridor.

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7. J.B. Aleshire, Chief, QMC, Mar. 1, 1913, to Chief of Staff; Med. Supply Officer, Ft. Mason, Apr. 19, 1913, to Surg. Gen.; Col. C. Graham, Presidio, Apr. 10, 1913, to CG, Western Division, Gen. Correspondence, 1890-1914, OQMG, RG 92, NA.

This meant, of course, that the painting of each building would be well under $500. From then on, the brick hospital was recorded as building no. 29, and the frame structure became building no. 83 at Fort Mason.[8]

The earliest building record form for depot headquarters that has been located was dated October 15, 1923. The old hospital portion was described as then being the administrative offices of the San Francisco General Intermediate Depot. Structural details were listed as follows: Walls, brick. Foundation, concrete. Roof, slate. Floors, wood. Floor area (above basement), 8,291 square feet. Dimensions of main building, 42 feet by 44 feet. Dimensions of wing, 27 by 57 feet. The building contained three water closets, two urinals, and a laundry tub; and it was heated by steam.

The rooms were listed:

First Floor

Office, one room - 24' 4" x 43' 4" x 12'

" , four rooms - 15' 1" x 16' 1" x 12'

" , one room - 12' x 15' 6" x 12'

" , one room - 8' 6" x 6' 12" [sic] x 12'

" , one room - 8' 2" x 15' 1" x 12'

Second Floor

Office, one room - 30' 8" x 16' 1" x 10'

" , one room - 15' 1" x 16' 1" x 10'

" , two rooms - 8' 1" x 16' 1" x 10'

" , one room - 6' x 16' 1" x 10'

toilet, one room - 8' 1" x 10' 1" x 10'

Storeroom, one room - 24' 4" x 43' 4" x 7'

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8. A.W. Yates, QM Supply Officer, Ft. Mason, Aug. 21, 1932, to QMG, Gen. Correspondence Geographic File, 1922-35, OQMG, RG 92, FARC, Suitland; Map, Ft. Mason, 1917, Blueprint File, RG 92, Cartographic Archives Division, NA; Army Building Book, Fort Mason, Buildings Nos. 29 and 83.

Third Floor

Office, one room - 16' x 28' x 9'

" , one room - 9' x 16' x 9'

" , one room - 8' x 10' x 9'

Toilet, one room - 8' 2" x 9' 10" x 9'

Basement

Storeroom, one room - 24' 4" x 43' 4" x 8' 4"

" , four rooms - 15' x 16' x 8' 4"

" , one room - 8' 6" x 12' x 8' 4"

" , one room - 12' x 15' 6" x 8' 4"

The frame addition, now identified as being building no. 83, was described as being the office building for the Quartermaster Supply Officer, San Francisco General Intermediate Depot. It was completed on December 20, 1918, at the cost of $15,695. Structural details were listed as follows: Walls, wood. Foundation, concrete. Roof, shingle. Floors, wood. Dimensions, 60 by 100 feet. Floor area (above basement), 18,000 square feet. Heat, steam. The unit contained three water closets, three urinals, two wash sinks, three wash basins, and a shower bath. The rooms were listed:

First Floor

Office, one room - 60' x 66' x 12'

L in same room - 13' x 33' x 12'

Sample room, one room - 31' x 33' x 12'

Toilet, one room, - 16' x 16' x 12'

Second Floor

Office, one room - 60' x 62' x 10'

L in same room - 45' x 37' x 10'

Toilet, one room - 15' x 18' x 10'

Toilet, one room - 15' x 18' x 10'

Third Floor

Office, one room - 40' x 50' x 9'

" , one room - 20' x 50' x 9'

" , one room - 20' x 50' x 9'

" , one room - 20' x 29' x 9'

Basement

Fire room, one room - 14' x 31' x 8'[9]

In 1927, the Adjutant General directed that steps be taken to improve the living conditions of army dependents and of the troops themselves who were passing through Fort Mason on their way to overseas stations. Among the improvements he considered necessary was a waiting room having a transportation office, reasonably comfortable furnishings, and ample toilet facilities. Col. L.H. Bash, the depot quartermaster, promptly reported that steps would be taken to provide a suitable waiting room in the depot headquarters. The building was located on the main road of the post (MacArthur Avenue); it had ample toilet facilities; and a well-managed cafeteria was located nearby. On one side of the waiting room there would be a counter with windows. Here passengers could make their arrangements for water transportation, rail transportation, shipment of baggage, and obtain general information. An office for the examining surgeon would be located in an adjoining room. It would be a busy waiting room. At that time over 600 outgoing passengers alone passed through Fort Mason in a week. This room is believed to have been on the ground floor of the frame portion of the complex. In 1932, the building record for building no. 83 referred to a counter therein.[10] (see appendix).

G. Headquarters, San Francisco Port of Embarkation

The depot at Fort Mason had its name changed to the San Francisco General Depot in 1925. The offices in the depot headquarters housed the people who were charged with supplying the Ninth Corps Area (West Coast),

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9. Building Data Sheets, Buildings Nos. 29 and 83, Fort Mason, Corrected to Oct. 15, 1927, General Correspondence Geographic File, 1922-35, OQMG, RG 92, Federal Archives and Records Center, Suitland, Maryland, herein-after cited as FRC, Suitland.

10. Livingston Watrous, Adjutant General, August 11, 1927, to Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area, General Correspondence Geographic Files, 1922-35, OQMG, RG 92, FARC, Suitland.

Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, the Panama Canal, and United States forces in North China. The Army Transport Service also maintained its administrative offices at the post. The two functions, depot and transportation, were brought more closely together in 1932 when they were reorganized as the San Francisco Port of Embarkation and General Depot and placed under the command of Brig. Gen. C. S. Lincoln. Lincoln's office was located in the depot headquarters; but details concerning the layout of the offices is lacking.[11]

Back early in the century when planning first began for the general depot at Fort Mason, the concept of a large, and ornate, office building had been very much a part of the scheme. However, the Congress had failed to appropriate funds for such a structure. This failure had eventually resulted in building no. 201 becoming the depot headquarters. Ever since World War I the volume of the depot's work had steadily increased. In 1934, General Linclon breathed new life into the idea of an office building large enough to hold all the activities at the port. In an obvious attempt to ease the mind of a depression-worried Washington, Lincoln referred to the proposed structure as a "warehouse." Lincoln further proposed that when the offices had been moved into the new building, the old complex be remodeled to house once again all the troops on duty at the post. However, his concepts died aborning and the port offices remained where they were.[12]

H. Port Headquarters, World War II

Along with most other buildings at Fort Mason, the 201 building received fresh coats of paint and repairs and rehabilitation work as a part of WPA projects in the late 1930s. The first of several additions to the building occurred in early 1941, as the United States moved closer to entering World War II. This first enlargement was added to the frame unit, and it consisted of a two-story, frame wing measuring twenty-four by thirty-five feet. In addition, it had a full basement

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11. James W. Hamilton and William J. Bolce, Jr., Gateway to Victory, The Wartime Story of the San Francisco Army Port of Embarkation (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1946), p. 15. Eventually, if not originally, the commanding general's office was located at the west end of the second floor of the headquarters. The commanding general of the Ninth Corps Area continued to reside in Officer's Quarters No. 1 (McDowell Hall), while the commanding general of the Port of Embarkation occupied Officer's Quarters No. 2, at Fort Mason.

12. Lincoln, Oct. 13, 1934, to Maj. Gen. L. H. Bash, Washington, D.C., Gen. Correspondence Geographic File, 1922-35, OQMG, RG 92, FRC, Suitland.

that was finished off as an office. This new wing was located on the west side of the building; however, one cannot be sure if it was toward the north or south end.[13]

A second similar wing on the same side of the building was authorized in June 1941. That year, the construction quartermaster referred to "additions" to building no. 83, noting they had cost $14,500. Additional wings followed; but no information concerning them has yet been found. The space between the two new wings was built up into a three-story addition having a flat roof. A frame "tower" was constructed above the roof lines of the complex. It is thought that this tower played some observation role in the port operations. Still another single-story wing was added to the north side of the brick wing of the old hospital. And a small single-story frame wing was constructed at the east end of the hospital portion of the complex.[14]

This complex, today numbered 201, was the nerve center for the huge San Francisco Port of Embarkation throughout World War II and the Korean War. Second only to New York Port of Embarkation, the port had the responsibility of delivering men and supplies the length and breadth of the Pacific. The Overseas Supply Division, which grew out of the old general depot, moved from Fort Mason to the new (1941) Oakland Army Base in 1942. Thereafter, Fort Mason's buildings were occupied solely by the offices of the Port of Embarkation. The commanding general of the port continued to maintain his headquarters in building no. 201.

When the United States entered World War II, Seattle became a sub-port of San Francisco. In January 1942, however, Seattle was given an independent status and it forwarded troops and supplies to Canada, Alaska, and the Aleutians. The sub-port of Los Angeles became independent in September 1943 and was given the responsibility for supplying the China--Burma--India theater. Fort Mason continued to oversee all port activities in San Francisco Bay. The installations under its command made an impressive list:

Fort McDowell
Embarcadero Piers, San Francisco
Oakland Army Base
Alameda Piers (Alameda Air Force Intransit Depot)
Emeryville Ordnance Shops
Richmond Parr Terminals
Benicia Piers (Benicia Arsenal)
Camp Stoneman

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13. Lt. Col. E.W. Peach, Ft. Mason, May 20, 1941, Completion Report, Addition to Building No. 83, Completion Reports, Fort Mason, OCE, RG 77, FARC, Suitland.

14. Capt. P. M. Blair, Asst. ?, June 26, 1941, to Constr. QM, San Francisco; Lt. Col. H.B. Nurse, Ft. Mason, July 7, 1941, to QMG, both in Box 323, OQMG, RG 92, FARC, Suitland.

Stockton Piers
Humboldt Bay Piers
Presidio of San Francisco (Animal Depot and other agencies)
Hamilton Field (air shipments)

In a summary of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation's accomplishments during the war, two army officers, Hamilton and Bloce, previously cited in this report, stated that the port's freight car traffic amounted to almost 350,000 cars. Over 4,000 freighter and 800 troopship voyages carried nearly 1,650,000 soldiers and 23,600,000 ship tons of supplies. Slightly more than one-half of all army cargo moving through the Pacific ports passed through San Francisco, as did 66 percent of all troops sent to the Pacific. By the end of the war, approximately 30,000 people were on the port's personnel rolls, independent of thousands of longshoremen.

Three generals commanded the port during the war: Maj. Gen. Frederick Gilbreath, November 1941--June 1944; Maj. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, June 1944--June 1945; and Maj. Gen. Homer M. Groninger, June 1945--June 1946.[15]

I. Conclusions.

Building no. 201 at Fort Mason had an inauspicious beginning. Although handsomely and stoutly built of brick to serve as a post hospital, its role soon became that of a mere post dispensary. Before long it became the offices and a storage area for the Signal Corps Supply Officer. When Fort Mason Became a general depot in 1912, the Purchasing Commissary took over the building for a short time. Then the structure became a barracks for the caretaking detachment of enlisted men assigned to Fort Mason.

Beginning in World War I and with the addition of the large frame wing, depot offices, beginning with the Quartermaster Department, began occupying the structure. By the early 1920s these offices occupied the entire complex. As World War II approached, the building's role as the headquarters of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation and General Depot became increasingly important. With America's entry into the war, this still modest structure became the nerve center of the gigantic undertaking of supplying men and materials to the military effort in the Pacific. This building continued to be the headquarters of the Army's logistical support in Korea during the war in that country. Building no. 201 today

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15. Other sources give different figures concerning men and supplies passing through the port. The official history of the Transportation Corps, for example, states that 1,745,989 passengers embarked and 1,120,766 debarked at San Francisco; and that 25,028,759 tons of supplies passed through the port. Hamilton and Bolce, Gateway to Victory, pp. vii, viii, ix, 18-22, 26, 140, 188, and 197; [U.S. Army] San Francisco Port of Embarkation Transportation Corps, Camp Stoneman, Oakland Army Base (n.p., n.d.), pamphlet of 25 pages; Chester Wardlow, The Transportation Corps: Movements, Training, and Supply, United States Army in World War II, The Technical Services (Washington: Department of the Army, 1956), pp. 46, 99, 100, 110, 207, 332, and 340.

serves as the headquarters for another magnificent undertaking--Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Such a use must be considered as appropriate. As the headquarters of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, particularly during World War II, this structure possesses a national level of historical significance.

APPENDIX

The army building book for Fort Mason carried the two portions of building no. 201 (old numbers 29 and 83) on separate forms. The data contained in the "Additions and Installations" sections are herewith presented separately, as they are on the forms. Both forms were originated in 1926; and both conclude with 1942.

Building No. 29 (the brick hospital portion)

Expended between 1902 - June 30, 1926	$13,098.76
August 1926. Installed one water closet bowl	14.04
June 30, 1927. Total repairs, Fiscal Year 1927	971.49
October 4, 1927. Installed permanent drinking fountain	24.50
November 4, 1927. Installed three electrical fixtures	18.24
December 7, 1927. Installed one window shade 38 inches by 90 inches complete with chain and pulleys to hang at bottom	1.18
December 7, 1927. Installed three window shades with chain and pull	4.11
June 26, 1928. One thermometer, straight	1.45
June 30, 1928 Total cost, repairs and maintenance, FY 1928	1,476.40
November 16, 1928. Installed one electrical fixture, ceiling, one light	4.86
April 19, 1929. Installed six window shades	7.50
June 10, 1929. Installed one roller shade	.75
June 30, 1929. Total cost of repairs and maintenance for Fiscal Year 1929	1,672.24
January 14, 1930. Converted coal burning equipment to diesel oil equipment. Total cost, No. 29 and No. 83, $1,328. Cost for No. 29	$ 664.00
May 2, 1930. Enlarged basement on account of new heating plant	600.00
May 6, 1930. Repair to roof: broken slate shingles, installed new valleys, flashing, lead pipe, and ridge roll	292.00
June 30, 1930. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1930	607.47
March 31, 1931. Installed one meter, watt hour	9.15
April 22, 1931. Installed one closet, syphon action washdown	7.10
April 22, 1931. Installed one tank low vitreous, china	8.50
May 25, 1931. Built front brick steps	288.50
June 1, 1931. Painted exterior by contract	415.80
June 10, 1931. Installed two Newhalls electric ornamental gate post lights, multiple sockets with globes	49.14
June 30, 1931. Repairs during Fiscal Year 1931	2,153.46
March 14, 1932. Installed two toilets	57.30
April 20, 1932. Installed one towel bar, steel, white enamel	.50
June 30, 1932. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1932	2,005.84
June 30, 1933. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1933	505.67
June 30, 1934. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1934	286.92
June 30, 1935. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1935	369.26
April 23, 1936. Linoleum laid, Office, Quartermaster Supply Officer	55.73
June 30, 1936. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1936	330.88
June 30, 1937. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1937	537.97
June 30, 1937. (WPA) Interior painted and miscellaneous repairs	1,089.48

March 30, 1938.	Installed heater, gas, water, Keystone, 20 gal.	$ 41.10
May 9, 1938.	Installed electrical fixture, No. ES-4	5.25
May 24, 1938.	Installed four toilet paper holders	2.00
June 30, 1938.	Routine Repairs during Fiscal Year 1938	928.31
June 30, 1938.	(WPA) Exterior painted. Post office enlarged	1,477.04
January 11, 1939.	Installed two electric fixtures ,marble, light, No. 4	11.00
January 11, 1939.	Installed two hangers, chronium, No. 1026, with switch	3.00
February 20, 1939.	Installed range boiler, 18 x 60 inches	31.00
June 30, 1939.	Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1939	773.95
June 30, 1939.	(WPA) miscellaneous repairs	375.91
July 19, 1939.	Installed five electrical fixtures and hangers	35.50
March 4, 1940.	Installed cabinet, battery, two sections, Signal Corps	25.00
June 30, 1940.	Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1940	411.82
June 30, 1940.	(WPA) miscellaneous repairs	115.63
September 1940.	Installed two Marvelite fixtures and hangers	14.20
January 1941.	Installed 16 Marvelite fixtures and hangers -	126.69
January 1941.	Installed one meter, watt hour, 50 amp	
February 1941.	Installed one medicine cabinet	11.18
	Installed one closet, VC	17.10
	Installed one fixture, Marvelite	5.50
	Installed three fixtures with glassware	41.40
	Installed one hanger, chrom	1.55
	Installed one towel holder, brass, 24 inches	1.30
	Installed one toilet paper holder	1.23
	Installed one lavatory, complete, VC	8.58
	Installed ten radiators, 4-tube 26 inches high	131.55
March 1, 1941.	Installed 1 radiator, 6-tube, 10 sections	12.40
April 1941.	Installed 1 exhaust fan, horizontal, 1040 RPM	15.40
	Installed 1 set equipment, communication	508.00
February 10, 1941.	Renovate offices	943.38
May 1941.	Installed 1 electric fan, 12 inch, w/shutter	32.75
June 1941.	Installed lavatory, closet	28.15
June 30, 1941.	Routine repairs, Fiscal Year 1941	1,075.51
June 30, 1941.	(WPA) interior repairs	1,489.26
December 31, 1941.	Installed 1 radiator	13.14
January 31, 1942.	Installed 2 fixtures, Marvelite and hangers	15.90
	Installed 1 gas heater, circ. 20,000 BTV.	1,420.00

Building No. 83 (the frame portion)

June 1926.	Installed 70 window shades, replacement	107.44
May 1927.	Installed fan blower	183.00
June 30, 1927.	Total repairs Fiscal Year 1927	1,186.08
November 4, 1927.	Installed 1 electrical fixture	6.80

June 30, 1929. Total repairs and maintenance Fiscal Year 1929	$1,459.20
January 14, 1930. Converted coal burning equipment to diesel oil	664.00
April 3, 1930. Parts for a steam boiler, fire door lining, etc.	6.00
May 26, 1930. Repairs to roof	598.50
June 30, 1930. Routine repairs, Fiscal Year 1930	1,387.67
June 1, 1931. Painted exterior of building	517.00
February 2, 1931. Painted interior of building	892.50
--- 1931. Electrical work	401.19
June 30, 1931. Repairs during Fiscal Year 1931	1,349.91
January 26, 1932. Removed partitions and built others	270.60
January 30, 1932. Installed lavatories	118.09
February 13, 1932. Installed urinal on second floor	21.29
February 14, 1932. Installed 1 urinal trough, 5 feet long	29.28
February 19,, 1932. Installed 4 window shades	4.15
February 25, 1932. Installed 1 toilet and urinal, changed basin	125.05
March 3, 1932. Installed 1 urinal, 3 feet long	21.20
April 15, 1932. Cut off end of counter and removed position	2_.63
April 25, 1932. Installed 3 towel bars, steel, white enamel, 18 inches long	1.50
June 30, 1932. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1932	603.49
June 30, 1933. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1933	663.82
August 19, 1933. Renewed relief bellows on oil burner	9.25
March 7, 1934. Installed wall mirror, 12 inches by 12 inches, men's lavatory, 1st floor	1.60
April 6, 1934. Repairs by Civil Works Administration	134.40
June 30, 1934. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1934	684.12
May 25, 1935. Exterior painted by Construction Quartermaster	466.00
June 30, 1935. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1935	375.85
June 30, 1936. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1936	284.01
November 26, 1936. Installed sink, 20 inches by 40 inches	20.50
January 4, 1937. Installed sink, 18 inches by 3 [sic] inches	12.40
February 3, 1937. Installed urinal trough, 48 inches long (WPA)	31.85
April 23, 1937. Repaired oil burner valve	31.25
June 30, 1937. Routine repairs, Fiscal Year 1937	443.43
June 30, 1937. (WPA) interior painted; partitions repaired	1,911.94
April 5, 1938. Installed 2 reflectors, angle	2.26
April 14, 1938. Installed 10 liquid soap dispensers	25.00
May 14, 1938. Installed toilet paper holders	.50
May 24, 1938. Installed 10 toilet paper holders	5.00
June 30, 1938. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1938	534.67
June 30, 1938. (WPA) Exterior painted	1,029.09
October 28, 1938. Installed exhaust fan, 12 inches	15.44
November 16, 1938. Installed ventilator, 16 inches	36.08
January 11, 1939. Installed 2 fixtures, electric, marble light No. 4	11.00
January 11, 1939. Installed hanger, chronium	1.50
January 23, 1939. Installed 3 electrical fixtures and hangers	21.30
June 29, 1939. Installed 3 electrical fixtures and hangers	21.30
June 30, 1939. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1939	559.14

July 19, 1939. Installed 2 electrical fixtures and hangers	14.20
July 26, 1939. Installed electric ventilator, 16 inches	40.00
August 1939. Installed exhaust fan, marble fixture, and 3 ceiling fixtures	28.54
September 22, 1939. Installed 25 cabinets, 3 sink fronts, and 2 angle bars	1,922.74
October 10, 1939. Installed gas heater, 20,000 BTU	11.70
October 24, 1939. Installed electric fixture and hanger	7.10
February 7, 1940. Installed 28 cabinet and sink fixtures	1,456.73
May 1940. Installed 1 meter, 50-amp.	13.09
June 12, 1940. Installed electric fixture and hanger	7.05
June 27, 1940. Replaced oil burner	209.00
June 30, 1940. Routine repairs during Fiscal Year 1940	233.15
June 30, 1940. (WPA) interior repairs	1,331.49
August 1940. Installed water closet, 25 electric fixtures, lavatory, electric meter, and 5 convector radiators	259.28
September 1940. Installed medicine cabinet, 2 lavatory closets, mirror, 2 paper holders, and 2 towel holders	65.17
November 1940. Installed 1 fixture, Marvelite, and 1 chrome hanger	5.50
December 1940. Installed 1 light fixture, fluorescent	19.95
January 1941. Installed 2 Marvelite fixtures and 2 chrome hangers	14.20
March 1941. Installed 3 Marvelite fixtures and 3 chrom hangers	21.30
April 1941. Installed 1 Marvelite fixture	5.50
May 1941. Installed 1 water closet	15.00
October 1941. Installed 1 medicine cabinet	1.50
March 11, 1942. Installed: 3 lavatories	42.00
3 wash bowls	36.00
17 chrom hangers	39.27
10 Marvelite fixtures	55.00
9 Marvelite fixtures	49.50
9 chrom hangers	17.10
3 toilet paper holders	4.80
2 wash bowls	24.00
1 meter, 60 cy.	8.80
1 Marvelite fixture	5.50
1 meter, 60 cy.	8.80
1 hanger	1.60
3 lavatories	42.00
May 14, 1942. Installed 1 stateroom mirror	4.93
June 22, 1942. Installed 10 exhaust fans, 12 inch	170.00
July 15, 1942. Installed 2 toilets, washdown bowl	34.28
July 15, 1942. Installed 1 Marvelite fixture and hanger	8.00

Chronology Structure No. 201

1901. Post surgeon recommended a new hospital at Fort Mason.
1901. Surgeon General authorized construction of a twelve bed post hospital, to be built according to standard plans. $20,000 approved for construction.
1902. Hospital completed.
1906. Earthquake caused only minor damage.

By 1906. The structure housed only a dispensary, a full-fledged hospital no longer being needed. Remainder of structure being used as a barracks.
April 1908. Signal Corps Supply Officer was authorized to use structure for his offices and supplies. Dispensary still in building, but apparently moved shortly thereafter.
1912. Fort Mason became an Army general depot.
August 1, 1912. Purchasing Commissary acquired most of the structure for his offices and testing rooms. Signal Corps retained use of basement and the east room of the first floor.
By March 1913. Building was not being used by any branch of supply.
1913 The caretaking detachment at Fort Mason moved into the structure, now converted to a barracks.
1918. A large frame addition added. It housed the administrative offices of the San Francisco General Intermediate Depot. Older, brick portion still a barracks.
By 1922. Entire structure being used as offices for the depot.
1923. Complex now regarded as two structures. Brick portion was old number 29; frame portion was now numbered 83.
October 1923. Army building record forms were completed describing the whole complex.
1925. The depot was renamed the San Francisco General Depot.
1927. A comfortable waiting room for army dependents and casuals was installed, probably in No. 83.
May 1930. Basement of No. 29 enlarged. Slate roof of No. 29 repaired.
May 1931. Brick front steps added to No. 29.
June 1931. Two Newhall lamps added to front steps of No. 29. Described as being electric, ornamental gate post lights, multiple sockets, with globes.
1932. Name of depot changed to San Francisco Port of Embarkation and General Depot.
April 1932. A counter (in the waiting room?) in No. 83 was remodeled.
Early 1941. Two-story, frame wing added to west side of No. 83, 24 feet by 35 feet.
Late 1941. A second similar wing added to west side of No. 83.
World War II. Three-story, frame addition built onto west side of No. 83.
World War II. Single-story, frame addition built onto north side of No. 29.
World War II. A frame watch tower erected on top of the complex.
World War II. A one-story, frame structure built onto east end of No. 29.
Post-World War II. Complex renumbered Building No. 201.
Today. Structure serves as headquarters for Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

PART III ARCHITECTURAL DATA

PART III: ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Summary of Documentary Information

1. Historic Photographs - All historic photographs are from the Fort Mason, Golden Gate National Recreation Area Park collection.

2. Historic Drawings -

a. Post Engineer's files, the Presidio of San Francisco, U.S. Army.

1) Office building for Army Supply Depot at Fort Mason (August 1918): 1 sheet - 1918 frame addition to Building 201.

2) Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Mason -California, Office Building (December 1942): 2 sheets.

3) Second Floor - West end, Building 201, Fort Mason, California - Post Engineer's Office S.F.P.E. Fort Mason (May 18, 1944): 1 sheet.

b. Post Surgeon, Fort Mason, March 1, 1901, to the Adjutant General, General Correspondence, 1890-1914, Office of the Quartermaster General, Record Group 92, National Archives.

1) Sheet 1, Front Elevation
2) Sheet 2, Rear Elevation
3) Sheet 3, End Elevation and Sections
4) Sheet 4, Basement Plan
5) Sheet 5, First Floor Plan
6) Sheet 6, Second Floor Plan
7) Sheet 7, Attic Floor Plan
8) Sheet 8, Details
9) Sheet 9, Details
10) Sheet 10, Details
11) 1 sheet (not numbered), Heating Plan

B. General Discussion and Findings

Presently the 1902 masonry section and the entire first floor of FM - 201 are being used adaptively by the National Park Service as the headquarters and visitor center for Golden Gate National Recreation Area (G.G.N.R.A.). Less than half of the total space is being used by the Park at the writing of this report and in the future the entire building will be required for the expanding park staff. The adaptive restoration measures set forth in this report will address making FM - 201 accessible to the public as well as the park staff. These measures should provide for the safety and comfort of the building's occupants as well as making the structure completely accessible to the handicapped.

Primary items of concern relating to the deterioration of the existing structure are roof and window leaks at the west end of the building. All composition roof shingles and flashing appear to be in poor condition and windows that leak are jalousied type. The entire west exposure has received a great deal of weathering due to its orientation which is most apparent when looking at existing wood framed windows.

Relative to adaptive use there is no heating system in the frame additions to the west of the masonry section. Due to lack of heat and insulation, and a number of jalousied windows, these frame additions are uninhabitable most of the year.

The existing interior partitions, for the most part, are quite functional for adaptive use by the park. Only minor modifications would be required. Many of the combination glazing and wood frame partitions are possibly from the significant period of World War II.

All recommended preservation and adaptive restoration measures set forth in this report should enhance FM - 201's historic appearance, as well as utilize the structure's full potential for adaptation as headquarters of G.G.N.R.A.

C. Existing Conditions and Probable Construction Chronology

1. Existing Conditions - Interior

a. Masonry Section, Old Post Hospital (1902)

1) Ground Level

The floor plan has changed little at the ground floor since construction in 1902, with the following exceptions: a hall access created at the extreme west end for the 1918 frame section, removal of a veranda that wrapped around the entire east wing: and the addition of a small masonry-walled room at the veranda's west end on the south side.

The main double entry doors are of modern glazed design opening to an entry vestibule. Passing through this vestibule there is another double-door frame with transom above.

The main north to south hall has a wainscot of 4 inch square tile up to a height of 4 feet 6 inches, painted white. The rest of the walls and the ceiling are plastered and painted the same white. The floor is covered with green and white 9 inch square asphalt tile.

The east to west hall has the same wainscot, wall, and ceiling treatment as the north to south hall with orange wall to wall carpet on the floor.

At the east end of the east to west hall is a large space which was the 1902 hospital's ward room. This is the largest single room in the masonry section and has coved corners. The plaster walls are painted a peach color up to a height of 8 feet 6 inches and then painted white to the ceiling. The ceiling is covered with 12 inch square acoustical tiles. Later frame additions open into this space on the north and east walls. Off the southwest corner is the small masonry-walled addition previously mentioned.

On the north side of the east to west hall, before entering the old ward room, (see historic drawings, Army Hospital Sht. No. 5) is a rest room and a small room now used as a xerox/supply room. The restroom has a window and light well which provide ventilation and light.

At the west end of the east to west hall there is one room on the north and another to the south of equal size. Access to the 1902 north porch was probably through a door, now walled-up in the north west corner of this room.

All lighting is done with suspended fluorescent fixtures and there is exposed plumbing against the ceiling in almost all spaces. The finished floor to ceiling heights of the majority of spaces on the ground level appear to have remained at their 1902 heights.

2) Second Level

The second level hallway has beige wall to wall carpeting on the stair treads and landing. All walls and ceilings on this floor are plaster painted white.

There are four offices on the second floor of the masonry north to south wing with the same carpet on the floor. Walls and ceilings are painted white with suspended flourescent light fixtures.

The east to west wing consists of two spaces both carpeted with beige wall to wall carpet. The walls and ceilings are covered with (plaster board) and painted the same white as the other walls and ceilings on this level.

The west end hall access to the 1918 fram addition appears to have been made in the same general area of what once was a window, according to historic drawings.

3) Third Level

The stair landing and hall floor at the third level are covered with 9 inch square red and white tile. The walls and ceilings in the stair well and halls are painted light green over plaster. The stair treads on the last flight to the third floor are not carpeted but have non-skid material applied.

There are two offices and a restroom at this level. The offices are carpeted with beige carpet and the walls are plaster painted white. The restroom has plaster walls and ceiling with the walls painted two-tone green and the ceiling painted white. The floor of the restroom is covered with 9 inch square brown and black tiles at the north end.

There has been visible structural repair at the north elevation of the third floor which can be confirmed by construction drawings made in 1957. All of the windows at the third level on the north elevation have been replaced by modern, steel framed, hopper type windows. There are visible cracks in the ceiling and wall plaster near the repaired end wall. When viewing the north elevation from the exterior it is apparent that the masonry north wall has been rebuilt starting from the top of the arch of the second level windows and continuing the rest of the way to the roof.

On the south elevation of the third floor all windows have been changed to a jalousied type sash in steel frames.

4) Attic Space

The attic over the north to south wing was the only accessible attic in the 1902 masonry section. The complete north wall of this attic has been rebuilt and there is a 2 $\pm$ inches by 5 $\pm$ inch timber brace spanning diagonally from the roof ridge at the north wall to a transverse central bearing point on the attic joists.

In the center of the attic is a 37 inch diameter air duct which has branches 27 inches in diameter and appears to be nonfunctioning. Pieces of the air duct are laying in the attic.

5) Basement Level

The whole masonry section has a basement with access under the main stair from ground level. There is a concrete floor throughout the entire basement and most spaces have exposed joists above with brick walls painted white.

At the north wall of the north to south wing is a double door access to what once was the exterior of the building. There is a concrete stair and retaining wall with remnants of the lattice work and railing

of the 1902 north porch. The stone block stair footing is still intact at what appears to be its 1902 location. (see historic drawings, Army Hospital Sht. 4) These conditions exist in the crawl space of the frame addition on the north elevation of the masonry section.

In the east to west wing there is a large open space at the east end with three, non-historic, 4 x 4 wood columns and a wood beam down the center of the room. These columns are bearing on plywood platforms and are not attached to the concrete slab floor. There is a fire escape stair at the southeast corner which exits through a window in the south wall.

The basement room at the far southwest corner has a heavy metal door and inside the room there are many telephone junction panels. This room also has a concrete ceiling and a steel panel over the window.

6) Ground Level Stair

The balusters at the main level are painted the same white as the majority of walls and ceilings on this level. The second and third floor balustrades are varnished. Under the balustrade of the main level stairs are decorative brackets which are painted the same as balusters. Newel posts are poorly varnished and capped with what looks like copper.

b. Three Story Frame Addition and Connection (1918)

To the west of the 1902 masonry section is the 1918 frame addition built approximately ten feet away. These structures are connected by a three story passageway and a four story elevator tower.

1) Ground Level

This level has a hall access through the frame passageway on the east side. The majority of this floor is utilized as a visitor center with the exception of the area just beyond the west wall which is unused. There are offices at the north and south walls of the wing which are behind paritally glazed partitions on the south wall and solid partitions on the north wall. The floor of the visitor center and the surrounding offices are carpeted with brown wall to wall carpet.

On the interior of most perimeter walls there is 7/8 inch by 6 inch, tongue and groove wainscotting up to a height of 4 feet. The rest of the walls and the ceiling are sheathed with plaster wall boards and wood battens.

Ceilings and walls are painted white. The wall on the west side of the visitor center has been constructed recently and is of wood stud and sheetrock construction.

Columns and beams are exposed in the existing visitor center area. Three-quarter inch thick plywood gusset plates are bolted on both sides of the columns where they connect to the beams. This construction is documented in WNRL, RG 338, Records of United States Army Commands.

This construction is documented in the military records. During the period July 1 through September 30, 1948, "Gusset plates were placed at column and beam intersection in the west wing of Bldg. T-201 for reinforcing and stiffening."[1]

There is a stair well directly to the outside and just north of the entry from the 1902 masonry section. To the west of this stair well is the main open stair of the 1918 wing which is a very simple wooden staircase, not carpeted.

Fluorescent lighting and fire sprinklers are suspended from the ceiling. Fire sprinkler plumbing is painted the same color as the ceiling.

The west side of the wing consists of a large open space of which approximately the east 15 feet is part of the 1918 wing; in addition, there is one office to the north and one to the south. There is a slight ramp on the floor where the 1918 wing ends and the ca. WW II wings begin. The floor is covered with sheet linoleum and the walls and ceilings are painted white. There is an open stair at the southwest corner of the 1918 wing which is the basement access.

2) Second Level

The second level of the 1918 frame addition is entered at the same location on the east wall as the ground level by the connecting corridor between 1918 and 1902 wings. There is a main hall all the way through the 1918 wing from east to west with glazed partitions on either side and 9 inch square green tile on the floors. Partitions and ceiling are painted white.

A large space, now used as a conference room, is located on the north side of the main hall. The floor is covered with the same color wall to wall carpeting as the visitor center located on the floor below. The ceiling is plaster board painted white and the interior walls are covered with 1/4 inch plywood and plaster board painted light green. The interior of the outside wall has a 1 inch by 6 inch tongue and groove wainscot up to a height of 3 feet 8 inches.

Across the hall at the west end is another conference room which was probably a post-war modernization according to Army construction

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1. Washington National Records Center, Suitland, Md., RG 338, Records of United States Army Commands.

The floor is covered with simulated wood grain sheet vinyl. The east and west walls are paneled with 1/4 inch wood veneer plywood half way up and plaster board painted white to the ceiling. The north wall is completely paneled as is the south wall except for the addition of a sliding chalk and pinup board assembly. The dropped ceiling is plaster board painted white with flush mounted fluorescent lighting, fire sprinklers and mechanical vents. The one exposed column is sheathed with the same 1/4 inch wood veneer plywood paneling as the walls. To the south of the south wall of this conference room is an equipment room that runs the full width of the conference room.

Along south and east cxterior walls of this level are a series of offices, some with both solid and glazed partitions. The floors are covered with brown and white sheet vinyl and the ceilings are sheathed with white painted celotex. Fluorescent light fixtures and fire sprinklers are suspended from the ceilings. The large open space to the north and west of these offices, is finished in a similar manner.

One office space at the southwest corner of the wing has what appears to be a 1/4 inch plywood sheathing stained dark and varnished. There are approximately three inch-wide battens running vertically every two to three feet up to a height of about seven feet. The remainder of the walls and the ceiling are painted white.

3) Third Level

The third level corridor access is at a slightly different level than the third level of the 1918 wing so there is a ramp just west of the elevator entering the 1918 wing. There is a plywood make-shift door at this access.

In the connecting corridor at the far east end there is plaster missing on the north wall. This area at one time (see historic drawings, Army Hospital, sht. 7) was a dormer of the 1902 masonry section and has since been (circa 1918) turned into the existing corridor that accesses to the third level of the 1918 wing. (see historic drawing of 1918 frame addition)

The third level of the 1918 wing is divided into large open spaces by partially glazed partitions. There are no established corridors on this level.

The east and west perimeter walls at the third level are vertical for about 5 feet above the floor and sheathed with 1/4 inch plywood painted light green. The remaining wall area is pitched with the roof to a height of 9 feet and sheathed with 2 foot-wide celotex panels painted green. Ceilings are also sheathed with celotex but painted white. All fluorescent lighting fixtures and fire sprinkler plumbing are hung below the ceiling.

The windows at both the north and south end walls of the third level have metal-framed jalousied windows. One of these windows at each end open fully to the fire escapes.

There are four wire glass skylights at this level which have been painted opaque with white paint on the inside. Three of these skylights have non-dampered exhaust fans built on to them.

In the northeast corner of the third floor is a storage room with deep sink and a small window. The partitions around this room are solid.

4) Attic Spaces

There are five different attic spaces under the gable roof of the 1918 frame addition. Four of these spaces are accessible from the third floor. All attic areas have fire sprinklers located against the roof but there are no fire wall separations or insulation in any of these attics.

5) Crawl Space and Furnace Room

The only way of entering the basement and crawl space of the 1918 frame addition is through an exterior door located at the west wall of the southwest corner of the wing. A partial basement runs one structural bay wide and four bays long along the west side of the wing. The basement section has a concrete floor. The remainder of space under the wing is crawl space with a dirt floor.

In the basement area is a hall access to the boiler room. There is no existing boiler in the boiler room. A rectangular, slightly raised concrete pad is all that remains. This room is ventilated by a wood plenum for combustion air on the north wall which leads directly outside to the exterior north wall of the 1918 wing.

c. West Additions to the 1918 Wing (1939-WWII)

There are three separate additions to the west side of the 1918 wing. The addition in the center is three stories tall with a flat roof and the additions to the north and south of it are two stories with gable roofs.

1) Gable Roof Addition to the North, Main Level (1939)

According to what is written on one of the roof rafters of this wing-"Built March 1939 until June 1939", it was probably built in 1939. This would make this addition the earliest of the three additions to the west side of the 1918 wing.

The main level of this wing is divided into two spaces which have access to both the 1918 wing and the WWII central wing. Where the 1939 floor intersects the 1918 wing there is approximately a 1 inch difference in floor levels with the 1939 floor lower.

Interior partitions facing the WWII space are partially glazed but covered with plywood. The inside of the exterior walls have tongue and groove wainscotting up to a height of 4 feet and the remainder of the walls and ceilings are sheathed with plaster board. All walls and ceilings are painted white. Lighting is by suspended fluorescent fixtures.

2) Flat Roofed Wing, Main Level (WWII)

The main level of this wing consists of a large open space to the west connecting with another large open area of the 1918 wing to the east. Along the west side are three offices divided by partitions which are partially glazed. The floor of the offices are carpeted with beige carpet. The walls and ceilings are painted white. Fluorescent light fixtures are suspended from the ceiling. Walls and ceilings are sheathed with a combination of two-foot wide celotex panels and plaster board. Glass located in partitions to the north and south of these offices has also been painted white.

The floor in the large open area is covered with brown and white sheet vinyl and where it intersects the 1918 wing there is a continuous ramp dropping about one inch to the WWII wing.

3) Gable Roofed Addition to the South, Main Level (circa 1941)

The main level of this wing has two office spaces with access by a short hallway. The wood trim and wainscot in both areas is varnished rather than painted. Wall sheathing is celotex painted white.

The office on the southwest corner has its own lavatory and varnished wainscot. This office has wall to wall carpet and walls above the wainscot are sheathed with white painted celotex. All sheathing above the wainscot, including the ceiling, is painted white. Fluorescent lighting fixtures are suspended from the ceiling.

4) Gable Roofed Addition to the North, Second Level (1939)

On this floor of the north wing there are two spaces with multicolor sheet vinyl on the floor. Walls are sheathed with plaster board painted light green and ceilings are covered with white painted celotex. Lighting is by suspended fluorescent light fixtures.

The office located in the northwest corner has two separate wall map frames on the south and east walls. The frame on the east wall has several world maps glued on top of one another. One world map is dated in the sixties and is mounted over the other dated 1939. This earlier map is perhaps the one used during the building's historic WWII period.

5) Flat Roofed Wing, Second Level (WWII)

At this level there are two office spaces on the exterior wall and a large hallway where this wing attaches to the 1918 wing.

In the hall there is a combination of sliced walnut limba veneer paneling and sheetrock painted white. In the center of the hall, where the 1918 hall enters, the ceiling is suspended approximately 2 feet below the original ceiling and sheathed with walnut paneling. The remainder of the ceiling is sheetrock painted white. The floor is covered with brown and grey 9 inch square tiles laid in a zig-zag pattern. Lighting is by fluorescent fixtures suspended from the ceiling.

6) Gable Roofed Addition to the South, Second Level (circa 1941)

On this level there are two office spaces, one with a private restroom. The two offices are separated by a short hall and the private restroom.

The office on the southwest corner was probably the commanding generals' office during the building's historic WWII period because of the room finishes and the floor plans functional arrangement in 1944 (see historic drawings dated 10 May 1944). It has a varnished wood paneled wainscot up to a height of 3 feet. All door and window frames are also varnished. The remainder of the walls and the whole ceiling are sheetrock painted white. Fluorescent fixtures are suspended from the ceiling and curtains are hanging from simple valances over the window frames. The floors are 2 inch hardwood tongue and groove planks which appear to have been covered with carpet.

The above mentioned office has a connecting private restroom with toilet, sink, and storage space. Wall, ceiling and floor finishes are similar to the above described room.

The office space to the east has walls covered with sheetrock, painted white up to a height of three feet and the remainder of the walls and ceiling are sheathed with two foot wide panels of white painted celotex. Flooring is 2 inch-wide tongue and groove hardwood planks.

7) Flat Roofed Wing, Third Level (WWII)

This level is divided into five different office spaces accessed by the main central space of the 1918 wing. Partitions between the spaces are partially glazed with plywood infill on the lower half. Floors are covered with square red colored tile and ceilings are sheathed with celotex painted white.

Windows on the west wall have jalousied windows which have been responsible for admitting wind and rain directly into the building. It is impossible to close this type of window completely. The result has been continual damage to the floor and window sills.

8) Frame Additions to the West of 1918 Wing, Basements and Attics

Under the three wings previously mentioned is a full basement with concrete walls and floors. Ceilings are covered with acoustical tile. Plumbing and fluorescent light fixtures are suspended from the ceilings.

Below the 1939 addition to the north are two spaces with access through the space to the west. There are no windows and there is visual evidence of one door and window being filled in on the outer west wall.

Adjacent to the 1939 addition, to the north, is the basement space below the flat roofed WWII addition. The majority of this space is open, with exposed plaster covered wood columns. The west wall has six windows and two doors which open to the outside. The door to the south has a hall access. The floor in this space has 9 inch square tile layed in a checker pattern over the concrete floor slab.

Next to the WWII wing basement is the circa 1941 basement wing. This space is partitioned off on the west end by partially glazed walls. The floor appears to be bare concrete and the perimeter walls are concrete bearing walls. The ceiling is covered with acoustical tile.

The gable attic of the northwest 1939 wing is framed with 2 inch by 6 inch rafters at 32 inches on center and joists at 16 inches on center. One by eights are used for knee braces. King posts are spaced 32 inches on center. The roof is sheathed with one by eight skip sheathing. The attic appears to be in good condition and has no insulation.

The flat roofed attic to the south of the gable attic of the northwest 1939 wing has approximately 24 inches of clearance. The construction is post and beam modified truss with three primary trusses spaced about 12 feet on center running north to south. The joists and rafters are two by sixes spaced 16 inches on center. The attic appears to be in good condition and has fire sprinklers. There is no attic insulation.

The gable attic on the south side has two by six rafters and beams spaced 24 inches on center. King posts and roof skip sheathing are one by sixes. Knee braces are two by sixes at 24 inches on center. The last sprinkler head at the west end of this attic shows signs of corrosion from an open, unscreened attic vent. There is no insulation in this attic.

d. One Story Frame Additions to the North and East Walls of the 1902 Masonry Section (WWII)

1) Frame Addition North of the 1902 Masonry Section

The entire north elevation of the masonry section has a one story, slightly pitched-roof, frame addition. The wing is divided up into six offices and a hall access. The office to the extreme west end of the wing and the hall access are the only areas not carpeted. All walls and ceilings are painted white over plaster board except for the two offices at the far east end of the wing. In these offices the ceilings are covered with acoustical tile. The office at the extreme east end has its own restroom and exit vestibule. The same office has varnished wainscot paneling and trim with celotex painted white on remaining floor and ceiling surfaces.

All fluorescent light fixtures and fire sprinklers are suspended from the ceiling in all spaces of this wing.

2) Frame Addition East of the 1902 Masonry Section

This addition consists of two interconnecting rooms added to the east elevation of the 1902 masonry section. The walls are wainscotted to a height of about 2 1/2 feet; the wainscot is varnished. Window and door frames are also varnished. The remainder of the walls and the entire ceiling are covered with 2 foot-wide sheets of celotex painted white.

e. Observation Tower and Elevator Machine Room (WWII)

The tallest part of the building is the observation tower located directly over the connection between the 1918 wing and the 1902 masonry section. Access to the tower is by a stair located adjacent to the main stair of the 1918 wing and third level, and then a ladder straight up. The elevator machinery occupies the majority of space in the observation tower. The elevator shaft appears to be completely surrounded by a concrete wall and the tower room is of wood frame construction with diagonal plank sheathing on the walls.

2. Existing Conditions, Exterior

a. Masonry Section, 1902 Post Hospital

The exposed walls of this section are brick painted white with window frames painted dark brown. The roof is covered with green rectangular-shaped composition shingles with all roof vents and the brick chimney to the east painted green. The two brick chimneys to the west are painted white. The roofing over the west porch is standing seam tin painted green with galvanized iron gutters and flashing.

The majority of visible masonry in this section of the building probably dates to its 1902 construction date. Exceptions to this would be the small shed-roofed masonry addition just east of the main south entry porch which probably utilizes what remains of the 1902 verada roof (standing seam tin). Originally a veranda wrapped around the entire east wing of the 1902 hospital building and was probably removed about the same time the small shed which is east of the south entry porch was added.

At the north elevation of the west wing is evidence of structural repair above the second story windows. There are bolted steel plates on the upper north end of the east and west elevation of the north wing connected with a continuous 1 inch diameter steel rod through the masonry. The ends of this rod and plate assembly are visible and have nuts securing them. According to Army drawings dated 4-9-57, the wall, from 6 inches above second story windows, was completely rebuilt with reinforced brick and steel window frames on the north elevation.

The main entrance porch on the south elevation is still intact with the 1931 addition of terra cotta tiles to its deck and modern brick steps framed below brick balustrades. The 1902 back porch is no longer in existence due to the later WWII frame addition.

b. Three Story Frame Addition (1918)

The three story 1918 frame addition is sheathed with horizontal 6 inch drop siding painted white. The roof is a simple gable with green rectangular-shaped composition shingles.

Between the 1918 gable wing and the 1902 masonry portion is a flat roofed, three story frame connection which was probably also constructed in 1918. The observation tower was probably constructed as late as WWII. This connection also has 6 inch drop siding painted white on all but the lower portion of the rear elevation which is concrete painted white.

c. Three Story Connecting Corridor and Tower (1918 and WWII)

The first level on the south elevation has two double hung windows trimmed with dark brown paint and 6 inch drop siding painted the same white as the rest of the structure. There is a flat roof over the south half of this level covered with built roofing. The north elevation is a concrete wall painted white. The elevator access is in the north wall.

The second level has the same eave line on the south elevation as the 1918 wing and is about one half the width of the first level. There is approximately a one foot overhang with built-up roofing. There is 6 inch drop siding painted white on the south elevation. The north elevation is part of a continuous concrete wall painted white.

The dormer on the masonry wing has a gable roof but on the 1918 wing there are two shed roofs on either side of a flat roof. The shed roof on the north has composition shingles and the shed roof on the south has strips of composition sheathing. The flat roofed portion has a built-up roofing and the sides are sheathed with horizontal 6 inch drop siding.

All elevations of the observation tower are sheathed with 6 inch drop siding painted white. There is a one foot parapet wall at the roof and built up tar and gravel covering the roof decking. The north and south elevations have three small closely spaced windows each.

d. Two Story Frame Addition (1939) Northwest of the 1918 Wing

This addition was probably the first of the three frame additions to the west of the 1918 wing. It has a gable roof with green rectangular-shaped composition shingles and 6 inch wide drop siding painted white. A concrete foundation wall, painted the same color as the siding, starts about four feet below the first story windowsill. There is visual evidence on the west wall of the wing that one window and a door in the foundation wall have been filled with concrete. On the north wall there are a number of exhaust fans and vents mounted on the exterior of the north wall all painted the same white as the siding.

e. Three Story Flat Roofed Frame Addition (WWII)

To the south of the (1939) two story wing is the three story flat roofed WWII addition. This addition is attached to the same west wall of the 1918 wing as is the two story wing to the north.

There is a parapet wall around three sides - north, west, and south - of the flat roof which varies from 2 feet 5 inches at the east to 4 feet to the west. The gable roof of the 1918 wing takes the place of the parapet on the east end of the roof. Roof material consists of built up tar which is bubbled in several spots and cracked down the center longitudinally. The outside of the parapet wall is of frame construction with drop siding between applied vertical pilaster strips at regular intervals. Below the parapet is an applied cornice.

At the windowsill line of the third floor windows on the north and south elevations are metal gutters for the adjacent gable roofed wings. This detail is the source of various present and past roof leaks. Evidence of repeated patching with tar exists the entire length of these gutters.

The west elevation of this wing is actually four stories high from the grade because of the access to the basement being at grade level. The exterior concrete foundation wall, on the west elevation, is approximately eight feet high from the grade and painted the same white as the drop siding above.

f. Two Story Frame Addition (circa WWII), Southwest of the 1918 Wing

The roof of this wing is a gable roof with green rectangular-shaped composition shingles. Walls are sheathed with the same drop siding as the other frame additions and painted the same white.

This wing is very similar, in exterior appearance and detailing, to the 1939 gable addition on the north elevation but was probably built later, circa 1941 and is about 2 feet wider. The window openings are all the same size. The wing to the north has window sashes with nine lights and this wing has window sashes with two lights.

The wing has one access from the grade level to the basement which makes the full height three stories counting the basement. The exterior concrete foundation walls are continuous to about one foot above basement windows and door which is similar to the two frame additions to the north.

g. One Story Flat Roofed Frame Addition to the North and East Elevation of the 1902 Masonry Section

The walls of this addition have horizontal 5 inch wide drop siding down to the floor line and then the same siding running vertically down to finish grade. The walls are painted the same white as the rest of the structure and window frames are painted the same dark brown as other existing window frames.

On the extreme north end of the east elevation is a hidden door which is covered with the same horizontal drop siding. This door is entered at grade level and provides discrete access to the corner office.

The roof has a slight hip to it and is covered with built up tar. There is a light well just to the east of the 1902 masonry west wing which is cut into the roof of this WWII addition.

h. Exisitng Roof Conditions (Entire Structure)

In general, the portions of the roof with composition shingles are in varying degrees of deterioration. All of the shingles appear to be very brittle and there are many patched areas.

3. Existing Conditions - Utilities

a. There is no boiler or heating system in the wood frame additions west of the masonry section. This accounts for more than half of the total interior space being unheated.

b. The existing electrical wiring & plumbing in FM - 201 appears to be in fair conditions and adequate for present use.

D. Historical Description

FM - 201 is typical military architecture reflecting the styles of the early 1900's through WWII with little or no embellishment. The structure, as a whole, consists of six connecting wood frame additions dating from 1919, 1939, 1941, and circa WWII to a stock 1902 masonry army hospital. The total interior space of FM - 201 is approximately 40,000 square feet.

The exterior appearance of FM - 201 has remained, for the most part, unchanged since its historically significant period of WWII. A few exceptions to this would be the addition of exhaust ducts to the north elevation and the replacement of a number of the WWII period wood-framed double hung windows with metal-framed jalousied windows. These alterations were probably made during the early 1960's according to various army drawings of that date.[2] The exterior appearance of FM - 201 during WWII is of primary significance according to its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Most of the recommended restoration work will deal with the removal of the non-significant alterations and restoration of fabric reflecting the WWII period.

E. Recommendations and Recommended Alternatives for Treatment

1. Exterior Preservation and Restoration

a. The replacement of all existing composition shingles with new composition shingles of the same color and design. According to historical photographs the existing composition shingles are similar to those of the WWII period. There is no written documentation of exactly what type of roof material existed during WWII.

b. The replacement of non-significant jalousied windows and frames with double hung wood-framed windows that match the existing examples of circa WWII double hung windows.

c. The repair and painting of existing deteriorated wood-framed windows. These windows are primarily on the west elevation.

d. The addition of wood framed, removable, storm windows to the west elevation to reduce wind and moisture infiltration.

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2. Remodeling of Interiors, Communication Center Building 201, June 30, 1959, Post Engineer's Files, The Presidio of San Francisco, United States Army, 3 sheets. Renovation of Command Area, Building 201, Fort Mason, February 10, 1959, Post Engineer's Files, The Presidio of San Francisco, United States Army, 3 sheets.

e. The removal of nonsignificant exhaust ducts from the north elevation and roof of frame additions to the west.

2. Exterior Adaptive Restoration

a. The adaptation of exterior elevator controls for use by handicapped persons.

b. The addition of a ramp to the north elevation to provide wheelchair access to the north entrance.

c. The addition of clearly marked identification of handicapped access and parking.

d. Update existing metal fire escapes on the north and south elevations.

3. Interior Adaptive Restoration

a. The addition of non-foam type attic insulation to all accessible attics and the venting of the flat roofed attic. This insulation will help reduce future energy requirements.

b. The addition of back draft-dampers to existing 1918 skylight ventilators to help reduce heat loss.

c. Minor adaptation of existing non-bearing partition walls to improve circulation for adaptive use.

d. Addition of new nonbearing partition walls to modify interior relationships for adaptive use.

e. Modifications for the handicapped should be made on all floors to existing facilities such as restrooms, drinking fountains, etc.

f. The addition of an overall mechanical system (heating and ventilation) to the frame additions west of the masonry section so that it may be used adaptively.

g. The replacement of the existing elevator would be required for regular use by the handicapped and park staff.

h. The modification and updating of existing electrical wiring to meet increased adaptive use demands.

i. Modification of existing corridors and exits for emergency fire exit.

4. San Francisco Building Code Requirement for Occupancy

a. In compliance with the local building code of San Francisco, there can be no assemblies larger than 300 people at any one time or place in FM - 201.

b. Recommendations in this report that change the structure's occupancy to a greater life safety exposure do not exceed 30 percent of the original above-grade area.

"Sec. 104.E.(Cont.)--104.H ARTICLE 1

3. Whenever the cumulative areas involved in change of occupancy to a greater life safety exposure from that for which the building was originally designed exceed 30% of the original above grade area of the building, the entire building shall be made to comply with Section 104.F.

EXCEPTIONS: 1. When the occupancy change is to a Group A, B Div. 1 or B Div. 2 classification and Group B Div. 3 classification with an occupant load over 300, the entire building shall be made to comply with Section 104.F.

2. When the occupancy change is to a Group C classification the entire building shall be made to comply with the requirements of footnote 1 of Table No. 5.1 as well as with Sec. 104.F.

Sec. 104.F. Lateral Force Design Requirements.
The provisions of Sec. 2308 and SEc. 2314.D through .H shall apply to the entire building or structure. It shall be demonstrated that the entire building or structure is capable of resisting these forces and safeguarding the occupants and the public.

Consideration shall be given to all aspects of construction which may affect safety; including but not necessarily limited to the adequacy of connections between structural members, the adequacy of building separation and the security of unreinforced filler walls as well as parapets and appendages."[3]

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3. Part II, Chapter 1 of the San Francisco Municipal Code, Second Printing, April 1978, Building News Inc., Northern California Office, p. 23.

F. Other Alternative Treatments.

These alternatives take into consideration that funds may not be available for all of the recommended treatments.

1. No Treatment: This alternative would result in the frame additions, to the west of the masonry section, continuing to be damaged by weather. There would continue to be no heat in these additions making them uninhabitable for adaptive use. Routine maintenance should continue. (This alternative is not recommended)

2. Partial Exterior Preservation Treatments Only: Partial preservation could include patching the most deteriorated areas of roof shingles to stop roof leaks. Routine maintenance would continue. This alternative would result in only a temporary solution and would not benefit the historic scene. (This alternative is not recommended)

3. Exterior Preservation Treatments Only: This alternative would include only those treatments listed under heading E-1 (Items a, b, and c) and E-2 (Item d). These treatments would preserve the structure's exterior and interior until such time as the interior could be used adaptively. These treatments alone would be beneficial to the historic fabric and scene. Routine maintenance would continue.

4. Interior Adaptive Restoration Only: This alternative would include only those treatments under heading E-3 (Items b, c, d, e, f, h, and i). Routine maintenance should continue. These treatments alone would not be beneficial to the preservation of the structure and would not be recommended without exterior preservation measures.

5. Partial Adaptation for Solar Energy: This alternative would utilize the flat roof of the three story wood frame addition for solar collectors. As per the Solar Energy Feasibility Study, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, dated August 3, 1976, only the first floor of the west wing would be heated. The cost of this alternative would be quite high in relation to the area of the building that would be heated. The implementation of this alternative, at the writing of this report, would not be advised but it could be considered in the future when perhaps the cost of solar energy technology is more feasible. This alternative would be used only to assist other conventional heating systems that would be required in the west wing and would probably have no adverse effect on the historic scene of the structure. The roof has an additional capacity of 12 pounds per square foot which will support a limited number of solar collectors.

G. Evaluation of Effect of the Recommended Treatments for FM - 201

1. No Effect: Recommended treatments having no effect on the characteristics of FM - 201 which qualify it for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places are as follows:

a. Minor addition and removal of non-historic non-bearing partition walls.

2. No Adverse Effect: Recommended treatments which are considered as having an overall beneficial effect on FM - 201 are as follows:

a. All exterior preservation and restoration measures.

b. All exterior adaptive restoration measures.

c. Addition of an overall mechanical system (heating) to the existing frame additions to the west of the masonry portion.

d. All modifications of existing facilities for the handicapped.

e. All modifications and updating of electrical wiring and life safety measures.

3. Adverse Effect: No adverse effect is anticipated from any of the recommended treatments.

H. General Steps Toward Recommended Treatment

1. Exterior Work

a. Remove and replace all existing composition roof shingles (approximately 15,000 square feet).

b. Remove twenty-eight non-significant jalousied windows and replace with wood-framed, double hung windows which match existing examples (see adaptive restoration drawings for location and type).

c. Repair and paint all thirty-two existing wood-framed hung windows on the west elevation (see adaptive restoration drawings for location).

d. Add removable, wood-framed, storm windows to thirty-six windows on the west elevations of the WWII frame additions (see adaptive restoration drawings).

e. Remove all nonsignificant, nonfunctioning exhaust ducts (see adaptive restoration drawings for location) from the north elevations of the 1918 and 1939 frame additions, the west elevation of the 1939 frame addition, and the roof and south elevation of the circa WW II flat-roofed frame addition.

f. Replace building fabric to match adjacent where exhaust ducts are removed (see adaptive restoration drawings for locations).

g. Adaptations for the Handicapped:

1) Adapt existing exterior elevator control so that the elevator can be operated from the exterior by handicapped persons at given times of the day.

2) Construct a slightly inclined wooden ramp painted to match existing exterior color. Locate the ramp along the north elevation of the north frame addition connecting to the main north entry porch (see adaptive restoration drawings for location and size).

h. For handicapped persons, designate parking spaces which are clearly marked, level, and as close to the elevator and ramp access as possible.

2. Interior Work

a. Insulate accessible attic floors in the following spaces (Total area approximately 11,300 square feet):

1) Gable-roofed (1939 and 1941) wood-framed addition (approximately 1500 square feet). Note: New screens should be placed over the attic vents at the west end of these gables.

2) Gable-roofed 1918 wood framed addition (approximately 4000 square feet, main attic; 2000 square feet, third floor attic).

3) 1902 masonry section (1850 square feet in the transverse gable attic).

4) Flat-roofed circa WWII addition (approximately 2000 square feet). Note: This attic will require venting by evenly spaced, roof mounted, wind turbine type, exhaust ventilators.

b. Adapt interior non-bearing partitions (see adaptive restoration drawings for layout).

1) Basement Level: Add 29 linear feet of eight foot high, nonbearing, one hour fire rated, partitions and (1) three foot wide, one hour fire rated door. Remove 54 linear feet of existing eight foot high, non-bearing partition and (2) existing doors. Add 15 linear feet of (1) hour, fire rated material to stairwell wall.

2) Main Floor: Add 19 linear feet of 12 foot-high, one hour fire rated, nonbearing partition and one 3 foot-wide, one hour fire rated door. Add six 3 foot-wide single doors and three sets of 3 foot-wide double doors. Remove 37 linear feet of existing partition.

3) Second Floor: Add two 3 foot-wide doors. Remove 12 linear feet of existing 10 foot X 6 inch-high partition. Add 44 linear feet of one hour fire rated material to interior wall of hall access.

4) Third Floor: Add 41 linear feet of 9 foot-high partition and one 3 foot-wide door, all one hour fire rated.

c. Addition of exhaust systems on main floor, frame addition.

1) The theater for 50 people would require approximately 500 c.f.m. of exhaust air at a duct velocity of 800 feet per minute. The duct size could be any cross-sectional dimension that would equal approximately ten square inches. This duct should exhaust between the masonry and frame additions as shown on adaptive restoration drawings.

2) The Assembly/Visitor Center for 300 people would require approximately 1500 c.f.m. of exhaust air at a duct velocity of 800 feet per minute. The duct size could be any cross-section dimension that would equal approximately 18 square inches.

d. Addition of back draft dampers. Back draft dampers should be added to the existing three roof ventilators located in the skylights of the 1918 wing.

e. Existing gravity ventilators in the 1918 wing should be adapted for use as attic ventilators. The ducts accessing the third floor of the 1918 wing should be closed.

f. A new heating system for the entire frame addition west of the 1902 masonry portion would include:

1) Implementation of a new gas-fired hot water heating system. This system would have to heat approximately 26,500 square feet, which is the total space of all three floors.

2) The existing boiler room (1918 wing) should have the three nonconcrete walls and ceiling fireproofed for two hour protection. There should be one 3 foot-wide, two hour rated fire door for access to this boiler room. The 57 linear feet of eight foot-high wall and 448 square feet of ceiling should be sheathed with 2 hour rated material.

3) Temporary access to the (1918 wing) boiler room (see adaptive restoration drawings). Exterior wall at the entrance to the 1918 wing boiler room must be removed for access. An area 7 feet wide by the full floor to ceiling height will be adequate. This is the largest allowable temporary wall removal for access to the new boiler. Other interior walls as indicated on the adaptive restoration drawings may be permanently removed prior to installing the new boiler. Portions of exterior wall removed should be replaced to duplicate the appearance of the wall before removal as soon as possible after installing the boiler.

g. Cable elevator replacement. The existing cable-type elevator should be replaced with a two-door unit capable of four stops. This replacement elevator should have controls adapted for handicapped persons.

h. Modifications for handicapped person:

1) All public toilet rooms should be accessible by handicapped persons with selected stalls and sinks modified.

2) For employees, one toilet room for each sex should be accessible and adapted for handicapped persons on each floor. There would be four toilet stalls adapted, total.

i. Modification and updating of electrical wiring:

1) New electrical wiring should be placed, according to current life safety and local municipal codes, to conform with new interior layout.

2) Increased electrical service should be provided if required by additional adaptive use demands.

3. Life Safety Measures Related to Fire Safety:

a. Update existing metal fire escapes on the north and south elevations of the three story frame addition by removing vertical ladders and replacing them with stair ladders.

b. All primary non-plaster finished corridor and stair well walls should have 1/2" thick sheetrock applied over existing fabric on the corridor side. Approximate quantities are as follows:

12 feet high by 40 linear feet, first floor;
10'-6" feet high by 240 linear feet, second floor;
9 feet high by 200 linear feet, third floor.

The room side may have sheet rock or paint as a treatment where the existing partition is partially or completely glazed. See adaptive restoration drawings for locations.

c. Modify existing sprinkler system to protect spaces created by new partition walls.

d. Test existing sprinkler system in accordance with (NFPA), National Fire Protection Association, Section 13.

e. Emergency lighting should be provided in all stair wells.

f. Emergency exit signs should be provided at all emergency exits according to code.

I. Recommendations for Further Study

1. The investigation and preservation of existing world wall maps. These wall maps are located on the south wall of the second floor in the extreme northwest corner room of FM - 201 and are possible from the structure's historically significant period. It appears that these maps, which are glued on top of one another, possibly could have been used during WWII and the Korean War. One map appears to be dated 1939. This report recommends that the maps be referred to the Harpers Ferry Center for investigation and possible preservation.

2. Domestic hot water from solar energy. Future consideration should be given to the solar energy concept, Alternative F-5, with the modification that solar energy be used for domestic hot water rather than heat.

3. A paint analysis should be performed for use as a future reference when the structure is due to be repainted.

ENABLING LEGISLATION
GOLDEN GATE

An Act to establish the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes. (86 Stat. 1299)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

ESTABLISHMENT

Section 1. In order to preserve for public use and enjoyment certain areas of Marin and San Francisco Counties, California, possessing outstanding natural, historic, scenic, and recreational values, and in order to provide for the maintenance of needed recreational open space necessary to urban environment and planning, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area") is hereby established. In the management of the recreation area, the Secretary of the interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall utilize the resources in a manner which will provide for recreation and educational opportunities consistent with sound principles of land use planning and management. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Secretary shall preserve the recreation area, as far as possible, in its natural setting, and protect it from development and uses which would destroy the scenic beauty and natural character of the area.

COMPOSITION AND BOUNDARIES

Sec. 2.(a) The recreation area shall comprise the lands, waters, and submerged lands generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Golden Gate National Recreation Area", numbered NRA-GG-80,003A, sheets 1 through 3, and dated July, 1972.

(b) The map referred to in this section shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, District of Columbia. After advising the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate (hereinafter referred to as the "committee") in writing, the Secretary may make minor revisions of the boundaries of the recreation area when necessary by publication of a revised drawing or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

ACQUISITION POLICY

Sec. 3.(a) Within the boundaries of the recreation area, the Secretary may acquire land, improvements, waters, or interests therein, by donation, purchase, exchange or transfer. Any lands, or interests therein owned by the State of California or any

political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only by donation. When any tract of land is only partly within such boundaries, the Secretary may acquire all or any portion of the land outside of such boundaries in order to minimize the payment or severance costs. Land so acquired outside of the boundaries may be exchanged by the Secretary for non-Federal lands within the boundaries. Any portion of land acquired outside the boundaries and not utilized for exchange shall be reported to the General Services Administration for disposal under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended: Provided, That no disposal shall be for less than fair market value. Except as hereinafter provided, Federal property within the boundaries of the recreation area is hereby transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for the purposes of this Act, subject to the continuation of such existing uses as may be agreed upon between the Secretary and the head of the agency formerly having jurisdiction over the property. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may develop and administer for the purposes of this Act structures or other improvements and facilities on lands for which he receives a permit of use and occupancy from the Secretary of the Army.

(b) Fort Cronkhite, Fort Barry, and the westerly one-half of Fort Baker, in Marin County, California, as depicted on the map entitled "Golden Gate Military Properties" numbered NRAGG-20,002 and dated January 1972, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act, subject to continued use and occupancy by the Secretary of the Army of those lands needed for existing air defense missions, reserve activities and family housing, until he determines that such requirements no longer exist. The Coast Guard Radio Receiver Station, shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. When the station is determined to be excess to the needs of the Coast Guard, it shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act.

(c) The easterly one-half of Fort Baker in Marin County, California, shall remain under the jurisdiction of the department of the Army. When this property is determined by the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, it shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act. The Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary reasonable public access through such property to Horseshoe Bay, together with the right to construct and maintain

such public service facilities as are necessary for the purposes of this Act. The precise facilities and location thereof shall be determined between the Secretary and the Secretary of the Army.

(d) Upon enactment, the Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary the irrevocable use and occupancy of one hundred acres of the Baker Beach Area of the Presidio of San Francisco, as depicted on the map referred to in subsection (b).

(e) The Secretary of the Army shall grant to the Secretary within a reasonable time, the irrevocable use and occupancy of forty-five acres of the Crissy Army Airfield of the Presidio, as depicted on the map referred to in subsection (b).

(f) When all or any substantial portion of the remainder of the Presidio is determined by the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, such lands shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act. The Secretary shall grant a permit for continued use and occupancy for that portion of said Fort Point Coast Guard Station necessary for activities of the Coast Guard.

(g) Point Bonita, Point Diablo, and Line Point shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating. When this property is determined to be excess to the needs of the Coast Guard, it shall be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act. The Coast Guard may continue to maintain and operate existing navigational aids: Provided, That access to such navigational aids and the installation of necessary new navigational aids within the recreation area shall be undertaken in accordance with plans which are mutually acceptable to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating and which are consistent with both the purposes of this Act and the purpose of existing statues dealing with establishment, maintenance, and operation of navigational aids.

(h) That portion of Fort Miley comprising approximately one and seven-tenths acres of land presently used and required by the Secretary of the Navy for its inshore, underseas warfare installations shall remain under the administrative jursidiction of the Department of the Navy until such time as all or any portion thereof is determined by the Department of Defense to be excess to its needs, at which time such excess portion shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for purposes of this Act.

(i) New construction and development within the recreation area on property remaining under the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Army and not subject to the provisions of subsection (d) or (e) hereof shall be limited to

that which is required to accommodate facilities being transferred under this Act to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary or which is directly related to the essential missions of the Sixth United States Army: Provided, however, That any construction on presently undeveloped open space may be undertaken only after prior consultation with the Secretary. The foregoing limitation on construction and development shall not apply to expansion of those facilities known as Letterman General Hospital or the Western Medical Institute of Research.

(j) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years, or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market valued on that date, of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(k) The term "improved property", as used in subsection (j), means a detached, noncommerical residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before June 1, 1971, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling, which are situated on the land so designated.

(l) Whenever an owner of property elects to retain a right of use and occupancy as provided for in the Act, such owner shall be deemed to have waived any benefits or rights accruing under sections 203, 204, 205, and 206 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894), and for the purposes of those sections such owner shall not be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101(6) of that Act.

(m) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the act of May 30, 1908, relating to purchase of sites for public buildings (35 Stat. 545), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments. Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 624) and sections 2414 and 2517 of title 28, United States Code.

ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 4.(a) The Secretary shall administer the lands, waters, and interests therein acquired for the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1, 2-4), as amended and supplemented and the Secretary may utilize such statutory authority available to him for the conservation and management of wildlife and natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act. Notwithstanding their inclusion within the boundaries of the recreation area, the Muir Woods National Monument and Fort Point National Historic Site shall continue to be administered as distinct and identifiable units of the national park system in accordance with the laws applicable to such monument and historic site.

(b) The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with any Federal agency, the State of California, or any political subdivision thereof, for the rendering, on a reimbursable basis, of rescue, firefighting, and law enforcement and fire preventive assistance.

(c) The authority of the Army to undertake or contribute to water resource developments, including shore erosion control, beach protection, and navigation improvements on land and/or waters within the recreation area shall be exercised in accordance with plans which are mutually acceptable to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Army and which are consistent with both the purpose of this Act and the purpose of existing statutes dealing with water and related resource development.

(d) The Secretary, in cooperation with the State of California and affected political subdivisions thereof, local and regional transit agencies, and the Secretaries of Transportation and of the Army, shall make a study for a coordinated public and private transportation system to and within the recreation area and other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties.

ADVISORY COMMISSION

Sec. 5.(a) There is hereby established the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Advisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the Secretary for terms of three years each.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation, as such, but the Secretary may pay, upon vouchers signed by the Chairman, the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this Act.

(e) The Secretary, or his designee, shall from time to time, but at least annually, meet and consult with the Commission on general policies and specific matters related to planning, administration and development affecting the recreation area and other units of the national park system in Marin and San Francisco Counties.

(f) The Commission shall act and advise by affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof.

(g) The Commission shall cease to exist ten years after the enactment of this Act.

APPROPRIATION LIMITATIONS

Sec. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, but not more than $61,610,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands. There are authorized to be appropriated not more than $58,000,000 (May 1971 prices) for the development of the recreation area, plus or minus such amounts, if any, as may be justified by reason of ordinary fluctuations in construction costs as indicated by engineering costs indices applicable to the type of construction involved herein.

Approved October 27, 1972.

Legislative History

House Report No 92-1391 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Senate Report No. 92-1271 accompanying S. 3174 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Congressional Record, Vol. 118 (1972):

Oct. 11, considered and passed House.

Oct. 12, considered and passed Senate, in lieu of S. 3174.

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Vol. 8, No. 44:

Oct. 28, Presidential statement.

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2. Books and Newspapers

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San Francisco Municipal Code, Part II, Chapter 1, second printing, April 1978, Building News Inc., Northern California Office.

3. Drawings

National Archives, Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, 1890-1914, General Correspondence, Post Surgeon, Fort Mason, March 1, 1901, to the Adjutant General (11) sheets

San Francisco, The Presidio, Renovation of Command Area, Building 201, Fort Mason, February 10, 1959, Post Engineer's Files, United States Army, (3) sheets

San Francsico, The Presidio, Remodeling of Interiors, Building 201, Fort Mason, June 30, 1959, Post Engineer's Files, United States Army, (3) sheets

DSC-HFC
Form 802

Page ___ of ___
for this package

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION	PARK
Western	Golden Gate National Recreation Area

PACKAGE NUMBER	PACKAGE TITLE
118	Adaptive Restoration of Building 201

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Building and Utilities		
MECHANICAL		
Gas fired boiler hot water heating system. 26,500 sq. ft.	Lump sum	132,055.00
Cable elevator replacement with two door, four stop unit	Lump sum	65,000.00
ELECTRICAL		
Modification of existing electrical system for increased adaptive use	Lump sum	50,000.00
ARCHITECTURAL		
Removal of non significant fabric Repair of existing windows at west elevation Replacement of 28 windows Replacement of roof shingles Modifications for the handicapped Interior partition modifications	Lump sum	50,000.00
NOTE: This estimate is good until 1980		

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE: A Working Drawings ☐ B Preliminary Plans ☐ C Similar Facilities ☒

Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U	R & T
52	Museum Exhibits		XXXXX
55	Wayside Exhibits		XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual		XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization		XXXXX
91	Construction	$375,000.00	
92	Utility Contracts		XXXXX

ESTIMATES APPROVED *(Signature)* *(title)* *(date)*

POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

Illustration #1

This photograph, taken circa 1918, shows the south elevation of the circa 1902 masonry portion of FM - 201. The 1902 veranda is still intact around the east wing.

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #2

This photograph shows the 1918 frame addition to the west of the 1902 masonry portion during construction. The roof of the connecting bridge can be seen between the two structures. The photograph was apparently taken the same time as Illustration #1, circa 1918.

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #3

This photograph is taken of the southwest corner of the 1918 frame addition to the 1902 masonry portion. (circa 1918)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #4

This photograph illustrates the first changes to the masonry portion of FM - 201. Notice that the veranda has been removed and that a small masonry shed is added where the east wing meets the three story wing. (circa 1931)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #5

THis is an aerial view of Fort Mason looking northwest; FM - 201 is located just to the left of center. (circa 1920)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #6

This is a view of FM - 201 looking northwest across MacArthur Avenue. (circa 1941)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #7

This photograph shows Fort Mason viewed from the south; FM - 201 is located to the lower right of center. (circa WW II)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #8

This photograph shows FM - 201 looking from the southeast. (circa 1948)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #9

This photo shows the intersection of Franklin Street and MacArthur Avenue; FM - 201 is off to the left. (circa 1955)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #10

Looking west down MacArthur Avenue, FM - 201 is to the right. (circa 1955)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

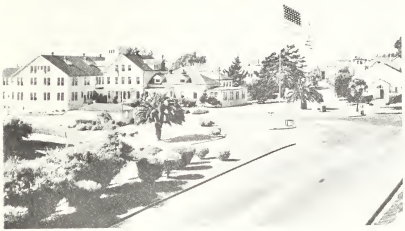


Illustration #11

This aerial view from the south shows FM - 201 with all the WW II additions. (circa 1955)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration #12

This is an aerial view of Fort Mason looking south; FM - 201 is located up and to the right. (circa 1960)

Courtesy Golden Gate National Recreation Area

Illustration # 13

FM - 201 as it appears at the writing
of this report looking from the southeast.

12/77 Erwin N. Thompson

Illustration #14

FM - 201 as it appears at the writing
of this report looking from the northeast.

12/77 Erwin N. Thompson

LIST OF DRAWINGS

Section	Description	Drawing
Historical Drawings	Front Elevation, 1901	Number 1
	Rear Elevation, 1901	Number 2
	End Elevation, Sections, 1901	Number 3
	Basement Plan, 1901	Number 4
	First Floor Plan, 1901	Number 5
	Second Floor Plan, 1901	Number 6
	Attic Floor Plan, 1901	Number 7
	Details, 1901	Number 8
	Details, 1901	Number 9
	Details, 1901	Number 10
	Heating Plan, 1901	None
	Office Building, 1918	None
	Building 83, First and Basement Floor plans, 1942	Number 1
	Building 83, Second and Third Floor Plans, 1942	Number 2
	Second Floor Plan, West End, 1944	Number 1

·ARMY·HOSPITAL·
·FOR·12·BEDS·
·SURGEON·GENERAL'S·OFFICE·U·S·A·

FRONT·ELEVATION·
SCALE 1/4"-1'

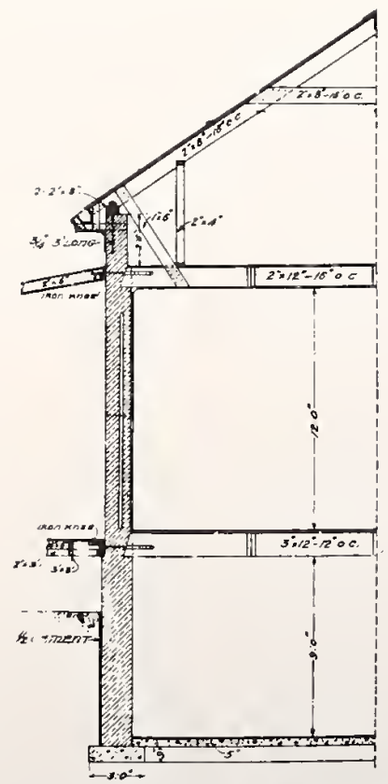
·SHEET·NO·1·

·REAR·ELEVATION·

SCALE 1/4"=1'

·SHEET·NO·2·

·END·ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4"=1'



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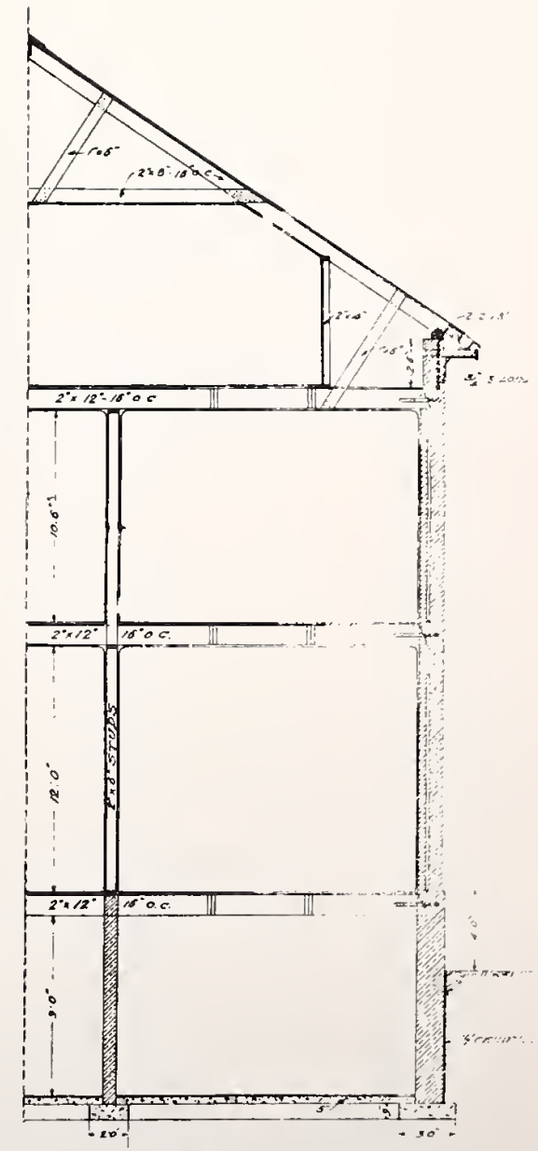

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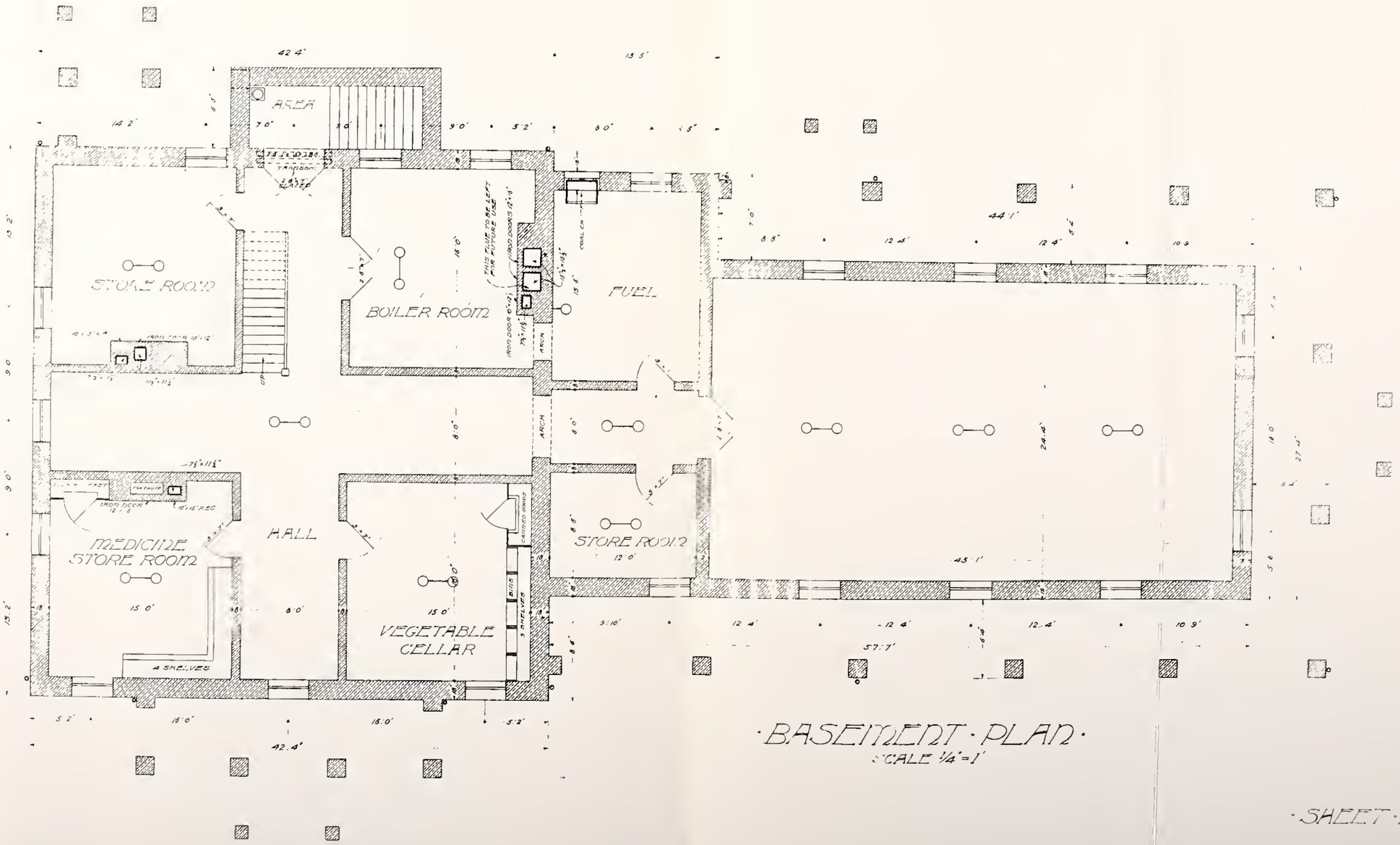
·SCALE·OF·SECTIONS·1/4"=1'·



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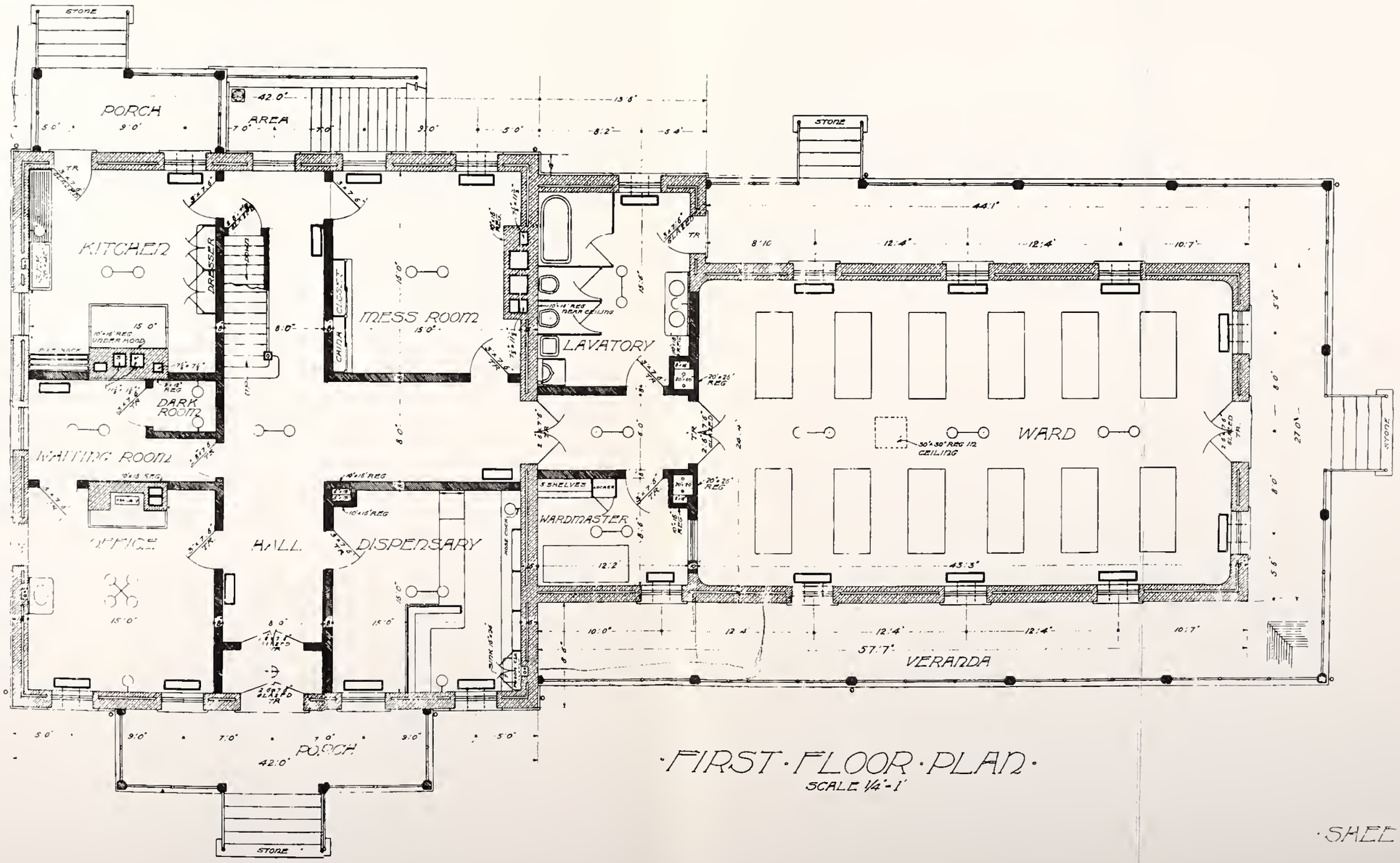

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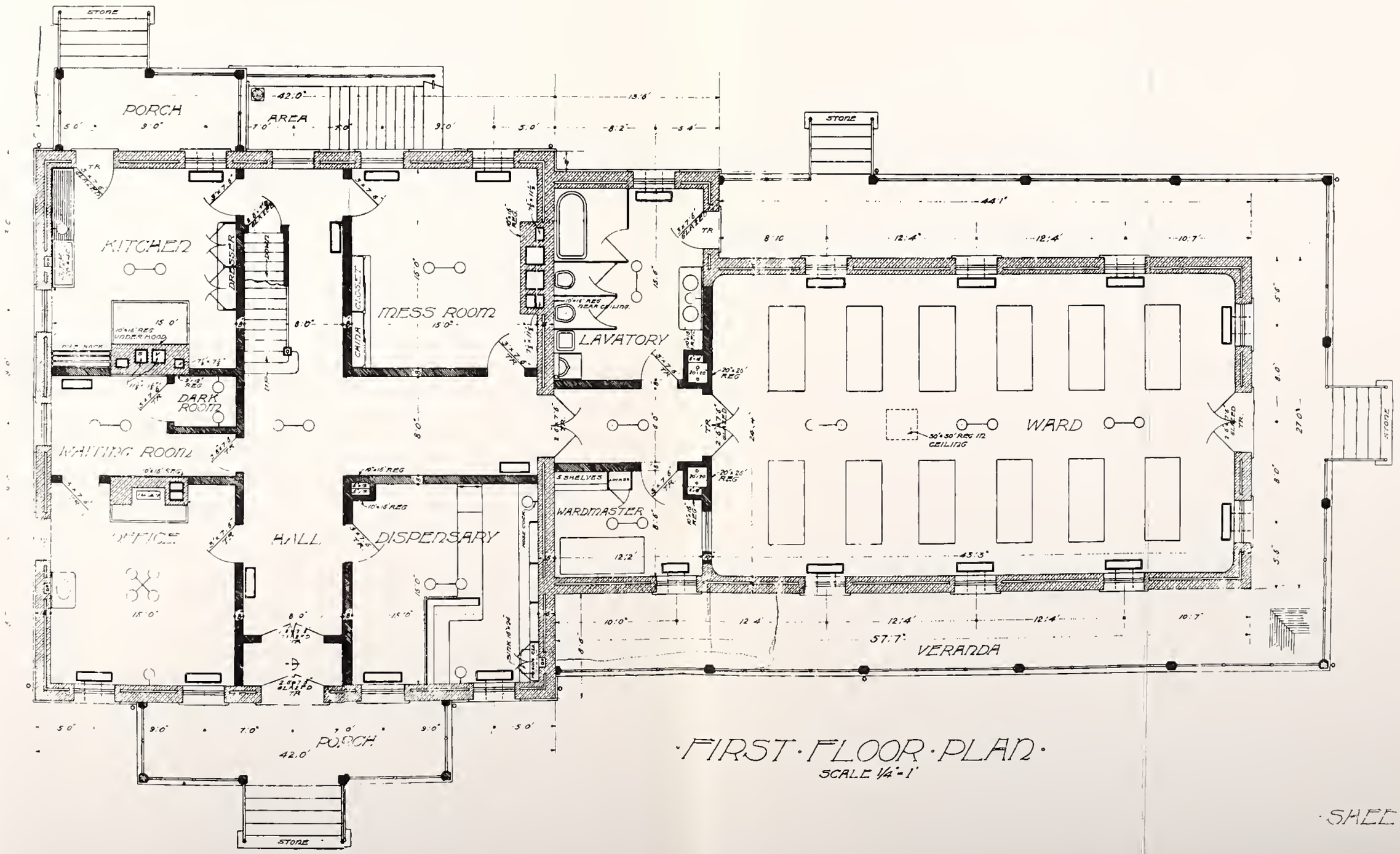
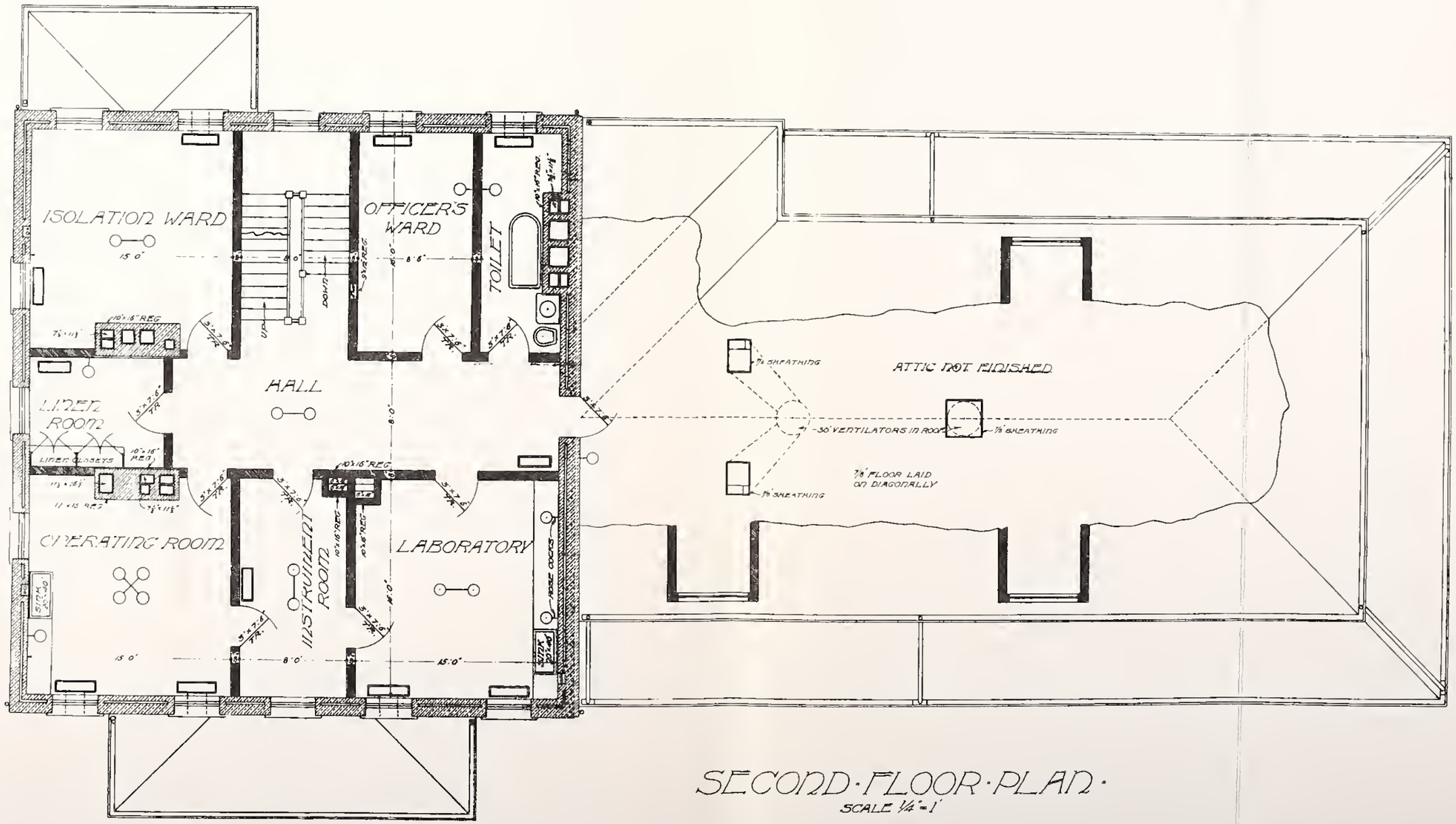

STONE
PORCH
AREA
KITCHEN
DRESSER
DOWN
CLOSET
CHINA
MESS ROOM
LAVATORY
DARK ROOM
WAITING ROOM
OFFICE
HALL
DISPENSARY
WARDMASTER
5 SHELVES
WARD
VERANDA
PORCH
STONE
FIRST · FLOOR · PLAN ·
SCALE 1/4" = 1'
· SHEET · 10 · 5 ·



SECOND·FLOOR·PLAN·

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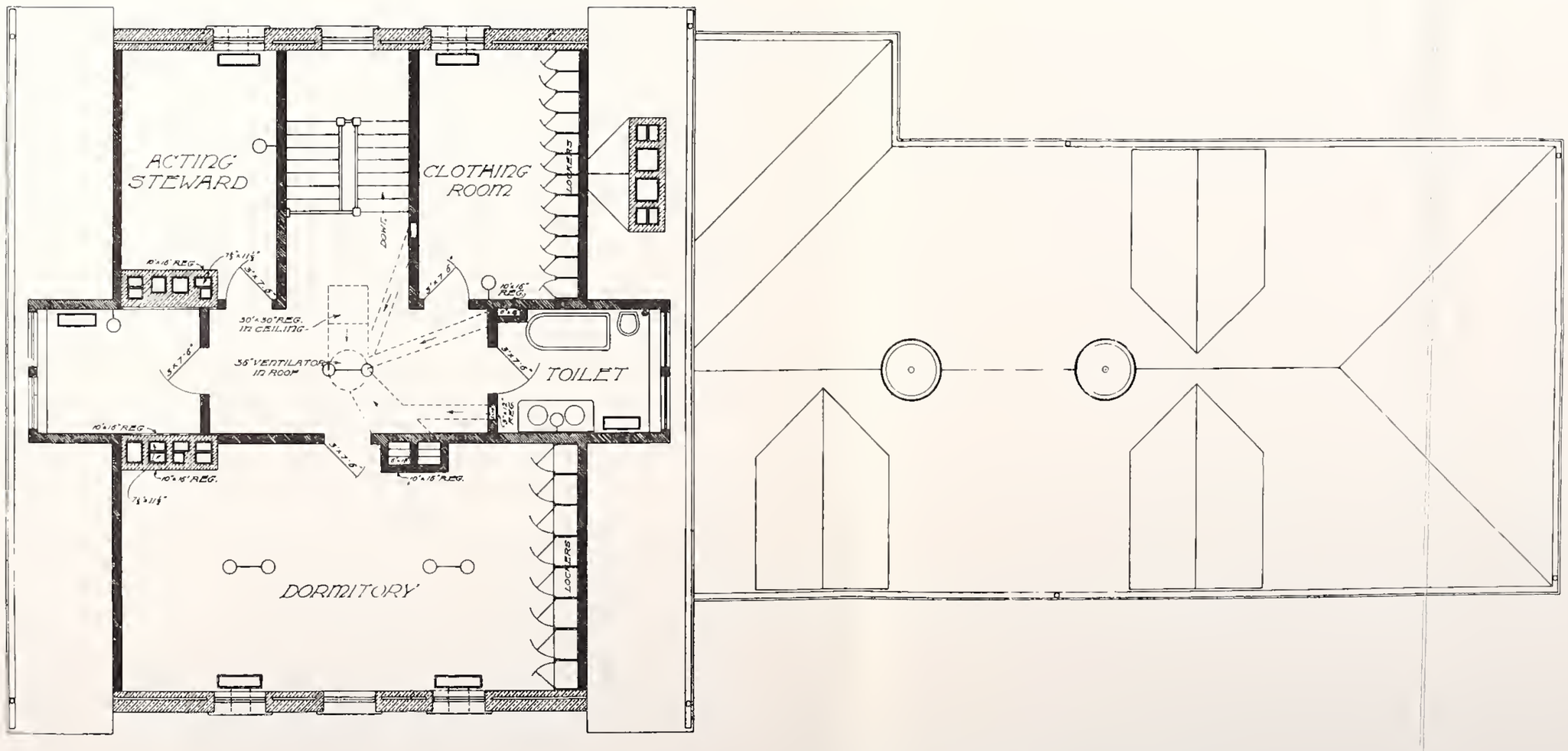
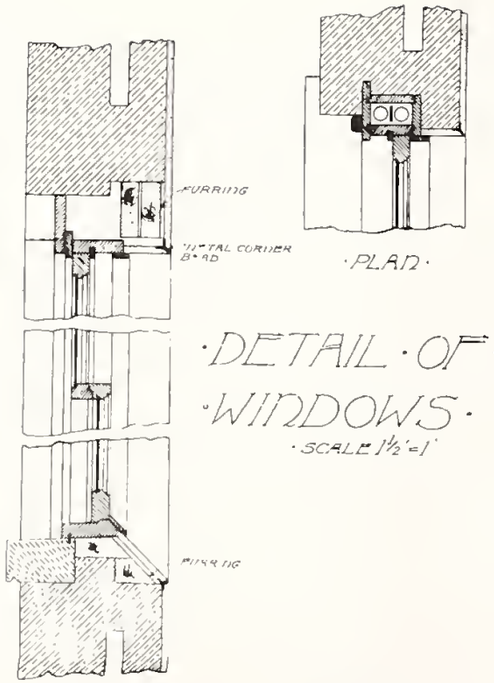


·ATTIC·FLOOR·PLAN·

SCALE ¼"-1'

·SHEET·NO·7·



·PLAN·

·SECTION·

·DETAIL·OF·
·WINDOWS·
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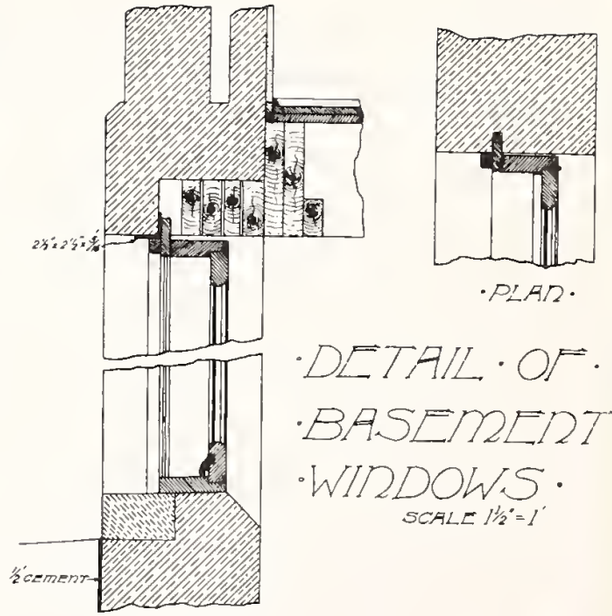

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·SECTION·

·DETAIL·OF·
·BASEMENT·
·WINDOWS·
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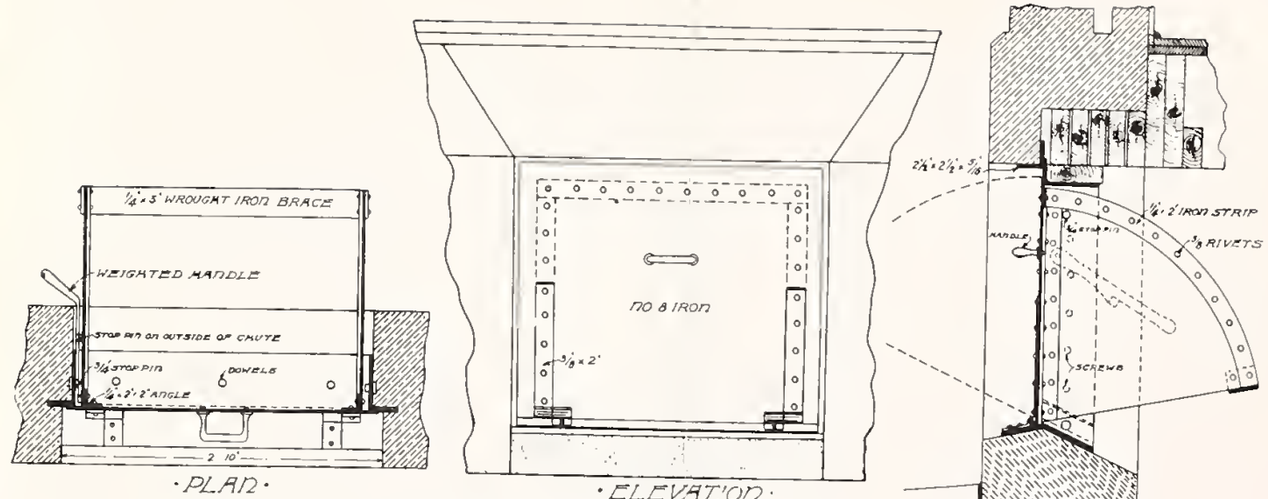

·PLAN·

·ELEVATION·

·DETAIL·OF·COAL·CHUTE·
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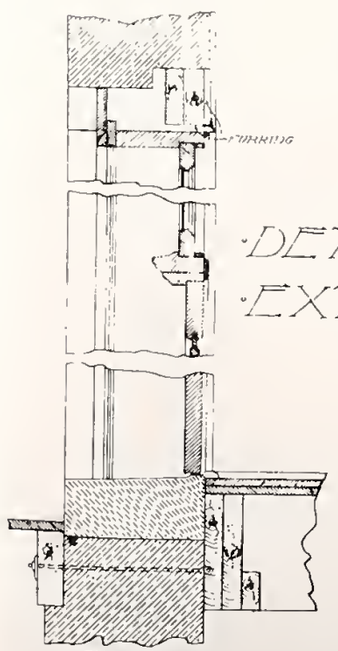
·SECTION·



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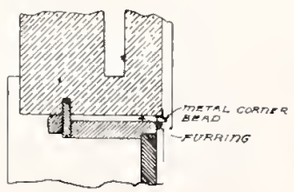

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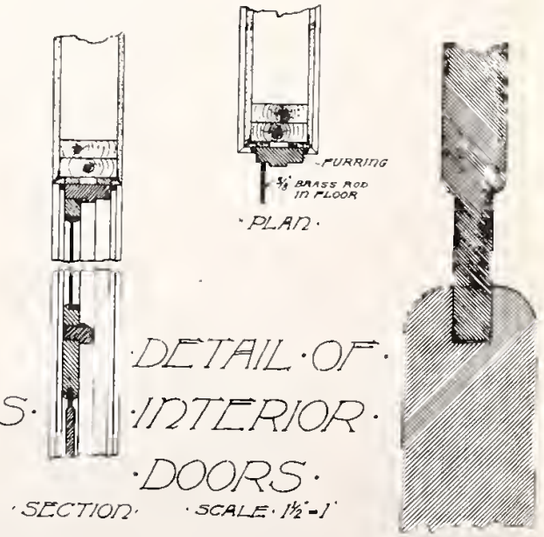
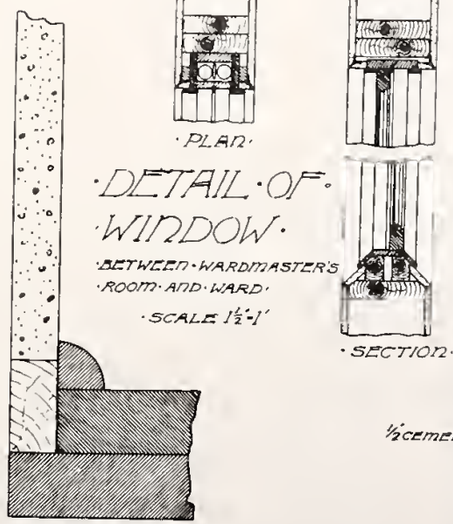


·PLAN·

·SECTION·

·DETAIL·OF·
·INTERIOR·
·DOORS·
·SCALE 1½"=1'

·DOORS·
·FULL·SIZE·

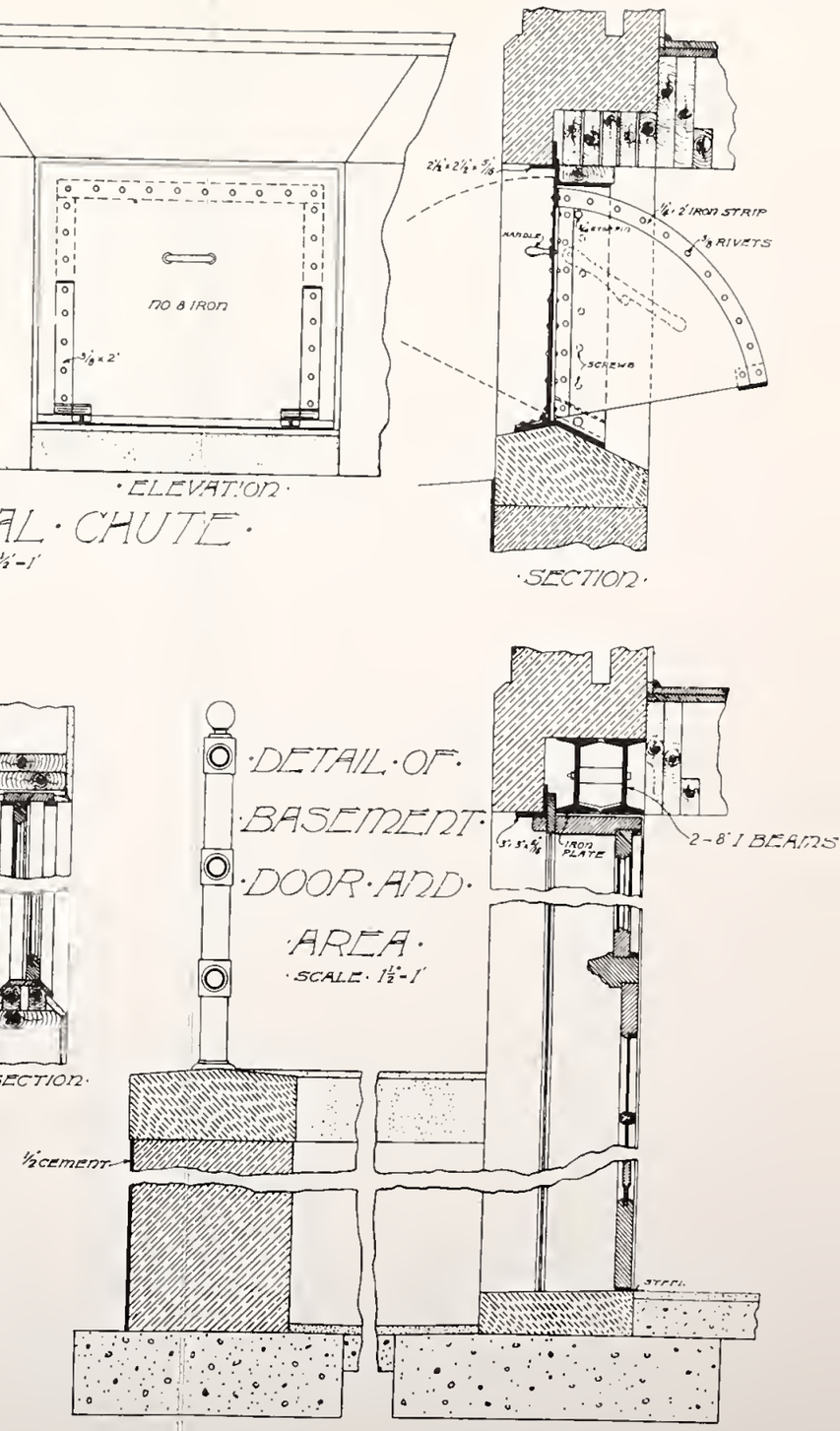


·PLAN·

·DETAIL·OF·
·WINDOW·
·BETWEEN·WARDMASTER'S
·ROOM·AND·WARD·
·SCALE 1½"=1'

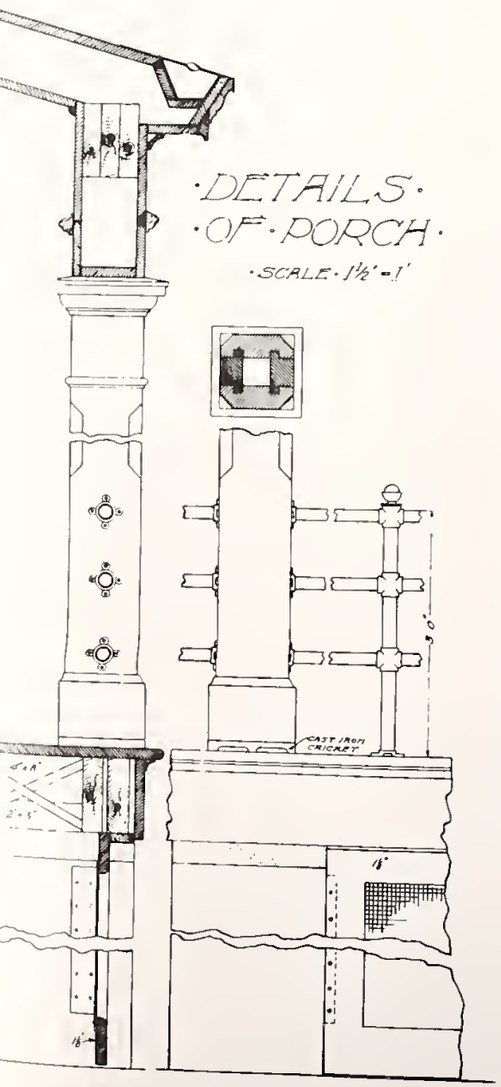
·SECTION·

·FINISH·AT·
·FLOOR·
·FULL·SIZE·

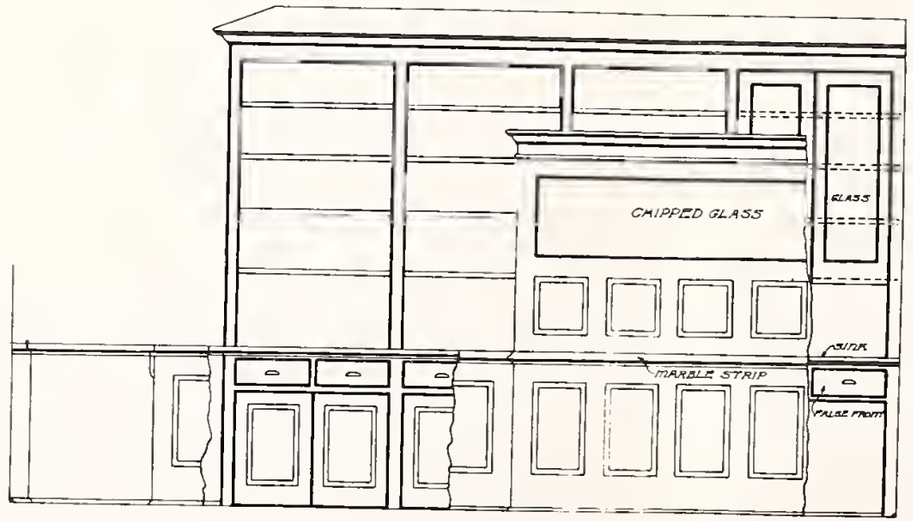


·DETAIL·OF·
·BASEMENT·
·DOOR·AND·
·AREA·
·SCALE 1½"=1'

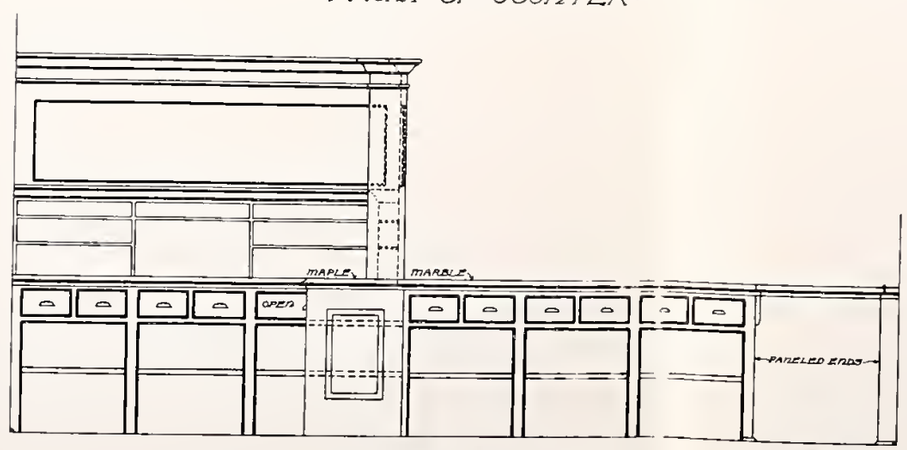
·SHEET·NO·8·



·DETAILS·
·OF·PORCH·
·SCALE·1½"=1'

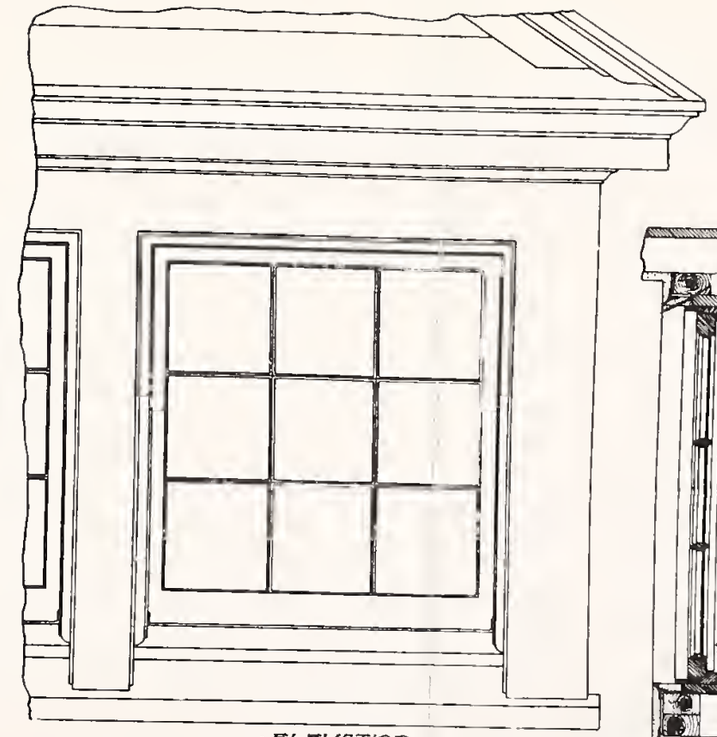


·FRONT·OF·COUNTER·

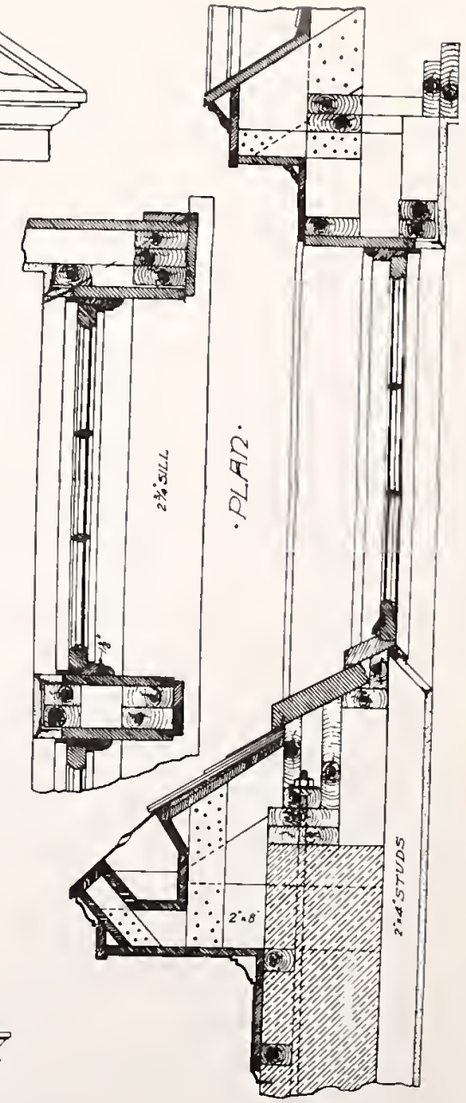


·REAR·OF·COUNTER·

·DETAILS·OF·DISPENSARY·
·FITTINGS·
·SCALE·¾"=1'·



·ELEVATION·

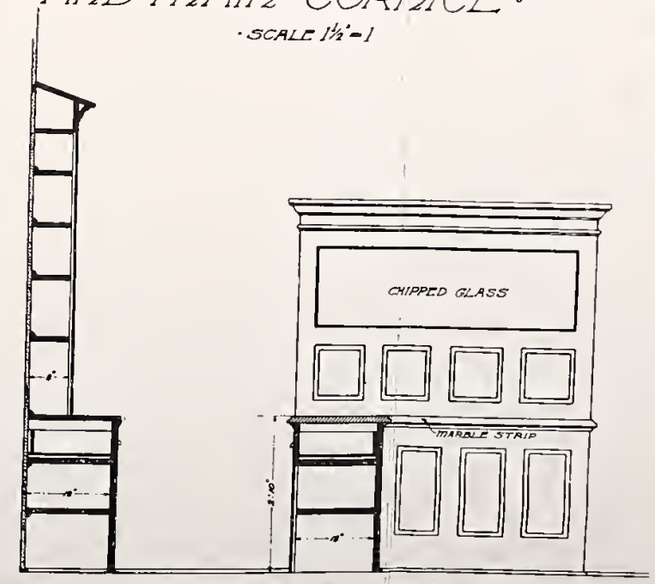


·PLAN·

·SECTION·

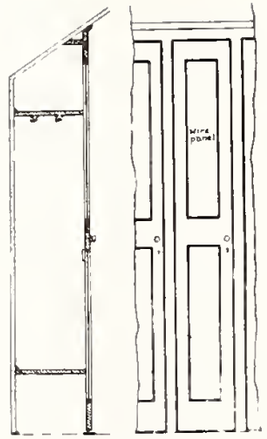
·DETAIL·OF·DORMERS·
·AND·MAIN·CORNICE·
·SCALE 1½"=1

·FOR·DOORS·AND·PANELS·
·FULL·SIZE·



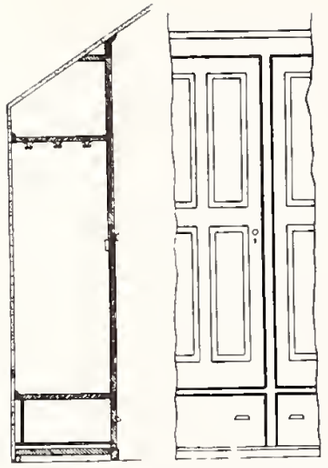
·SECTION·AND·SIDE·ELEVATION·

·SHEET·NO·9·



·LOCKERS·FOR·PATIENTS·

·SCALE 3/4"=1'·



·LOCKERS·FOR·HOSPITAL·CORPS

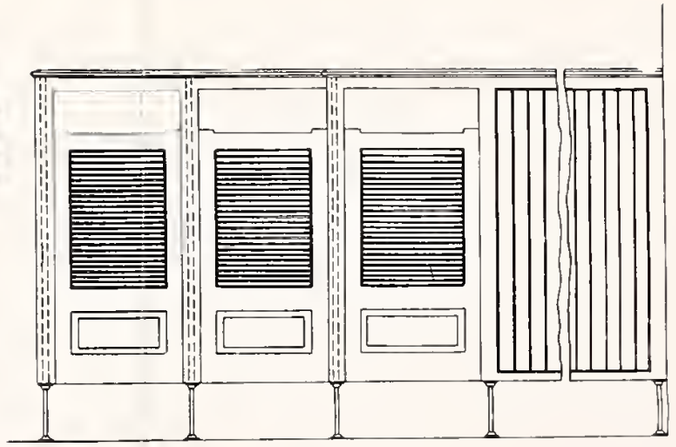
·SCALE 3/4"=1'

·DOORS·

·FULL·SIZE·

·STANDARD·

·FULL·SIZE·

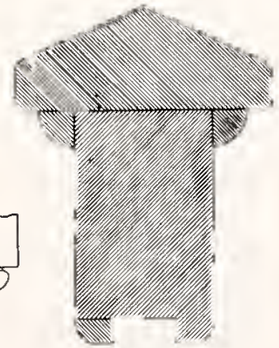


·DETAIL·OF·PARTITIONS·IN·LAVATORY·

·SCALE 3/4"=1'

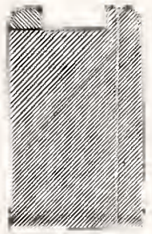
·NEWEL·CAP·

·FULL·SIZE·



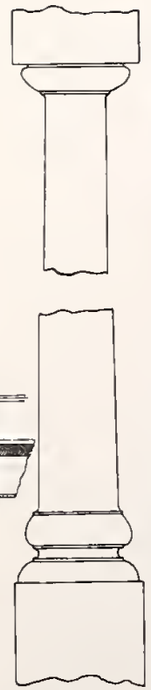
·TOP·RAIL·

·FULL·SIZE·



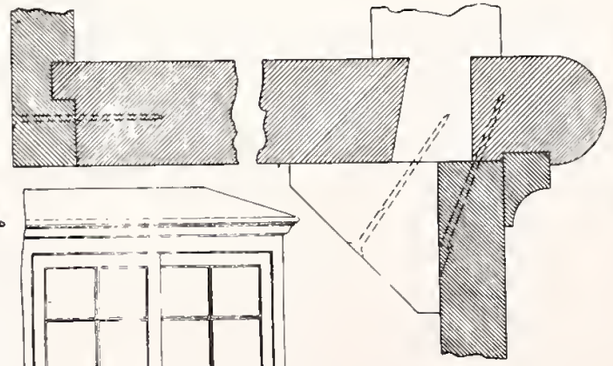
·BOTTOM·RAIL·

·FULL·SIZE·



·BALUSTER·

·FULL·SIZE·

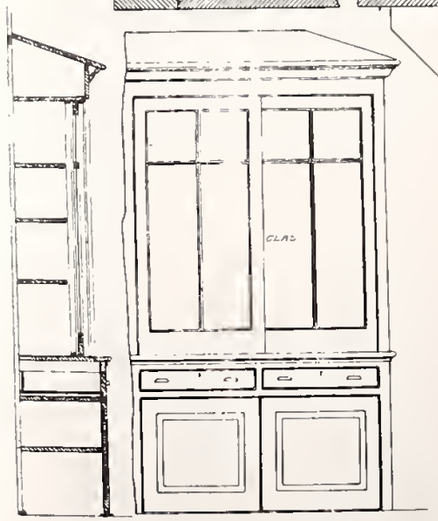


·HAND·RAIL·

·FULL·SIZE·

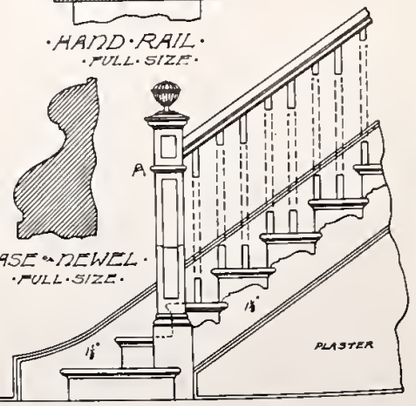
·MOULDING AT 'A'·

·FULL·SIZE·



·CHINA·CLOSET·

·SCALE 3/4"=1'



·BASE·NEWEL·

·FULL·SIZE·

·STRING·

·FULL·SIZE·

·DETAIL·OF·STAIRCASE·

·SCALE 3/4"=1'

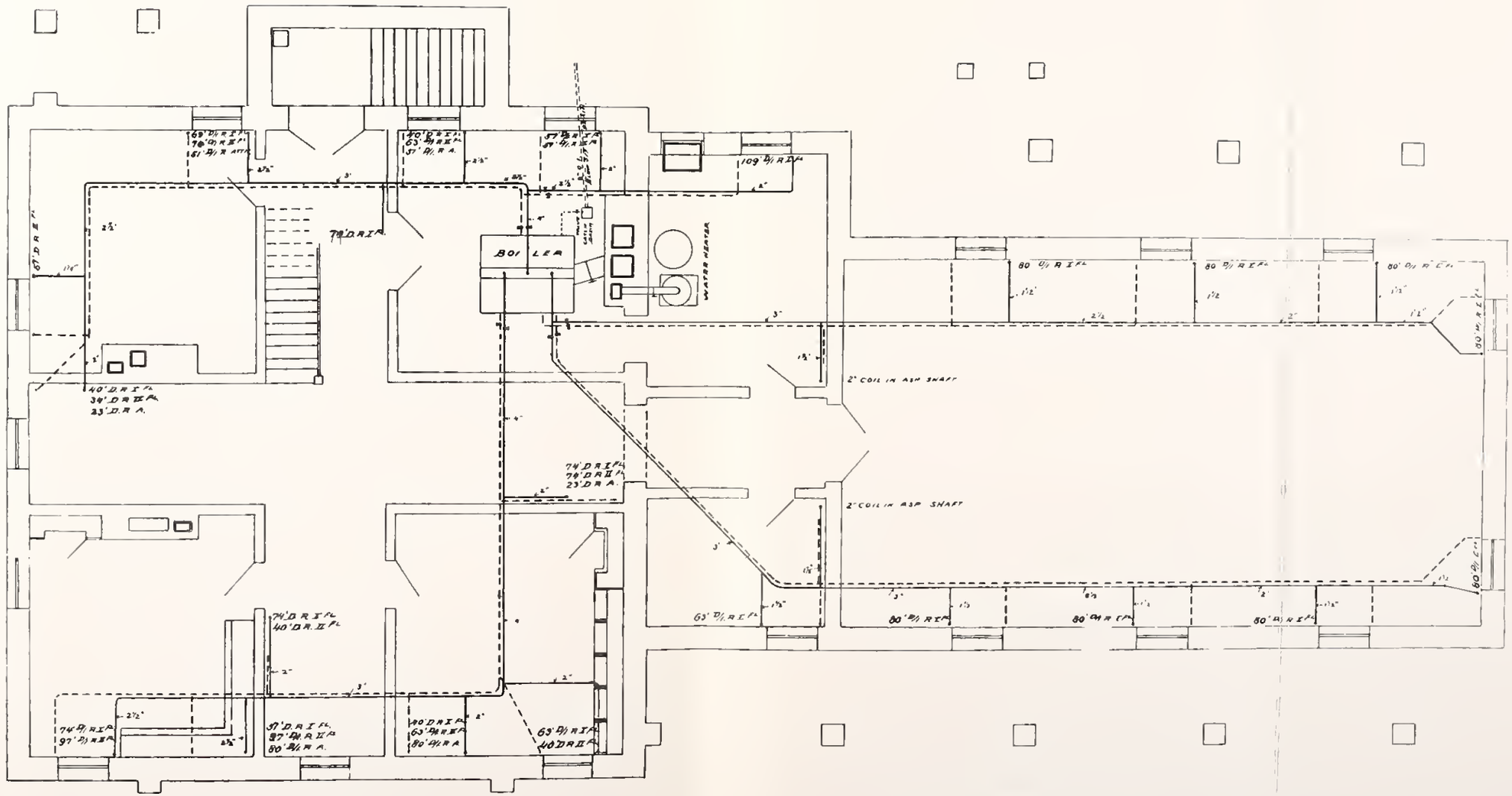
·LINEN·CLOSETS·

·SCALE 3/4"=1'

·KITCHEN·DRESSER·

SCALE 3/4"=1'

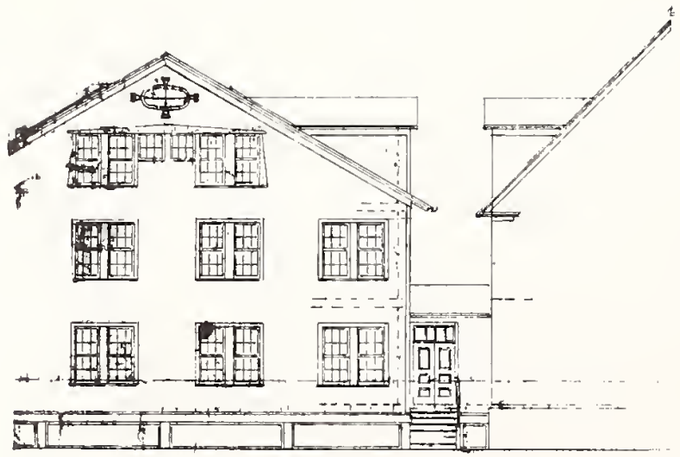
·SHEET·NO·10·

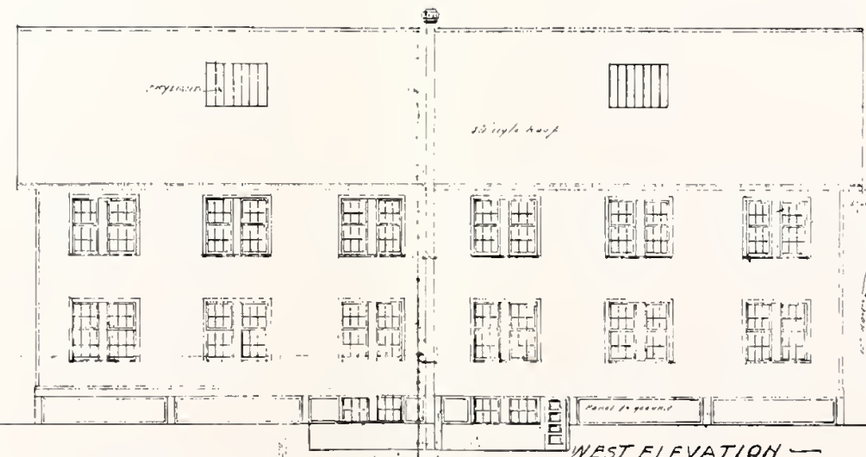


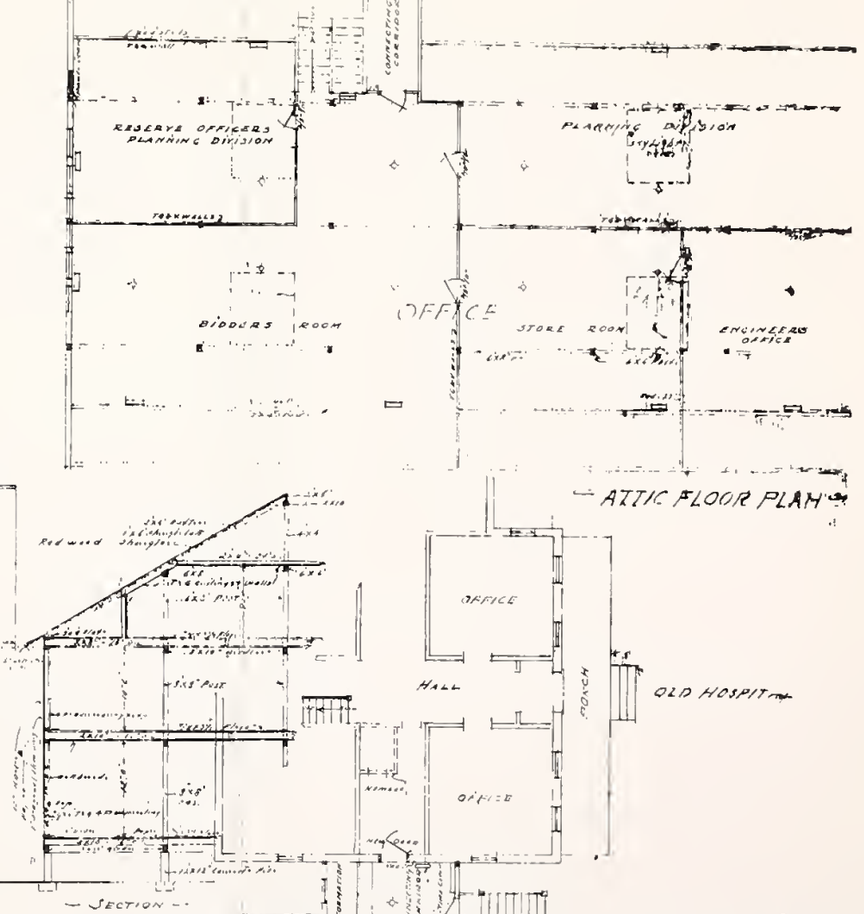
BASEMENT PLAN

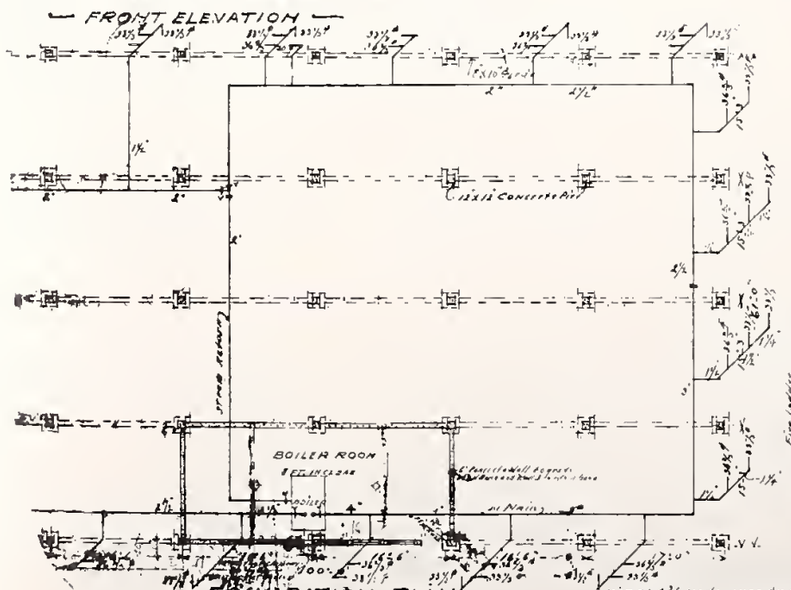
HEATING PLAN
FOR
HOSPITAL AT FT. [redacted]A BOIZ, CAL.

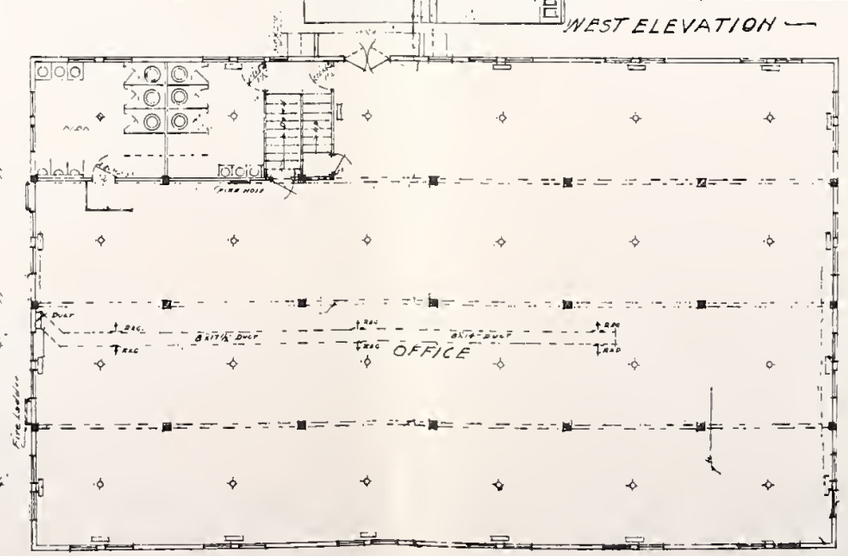
QMGO 1901


FRONT ELEVATION

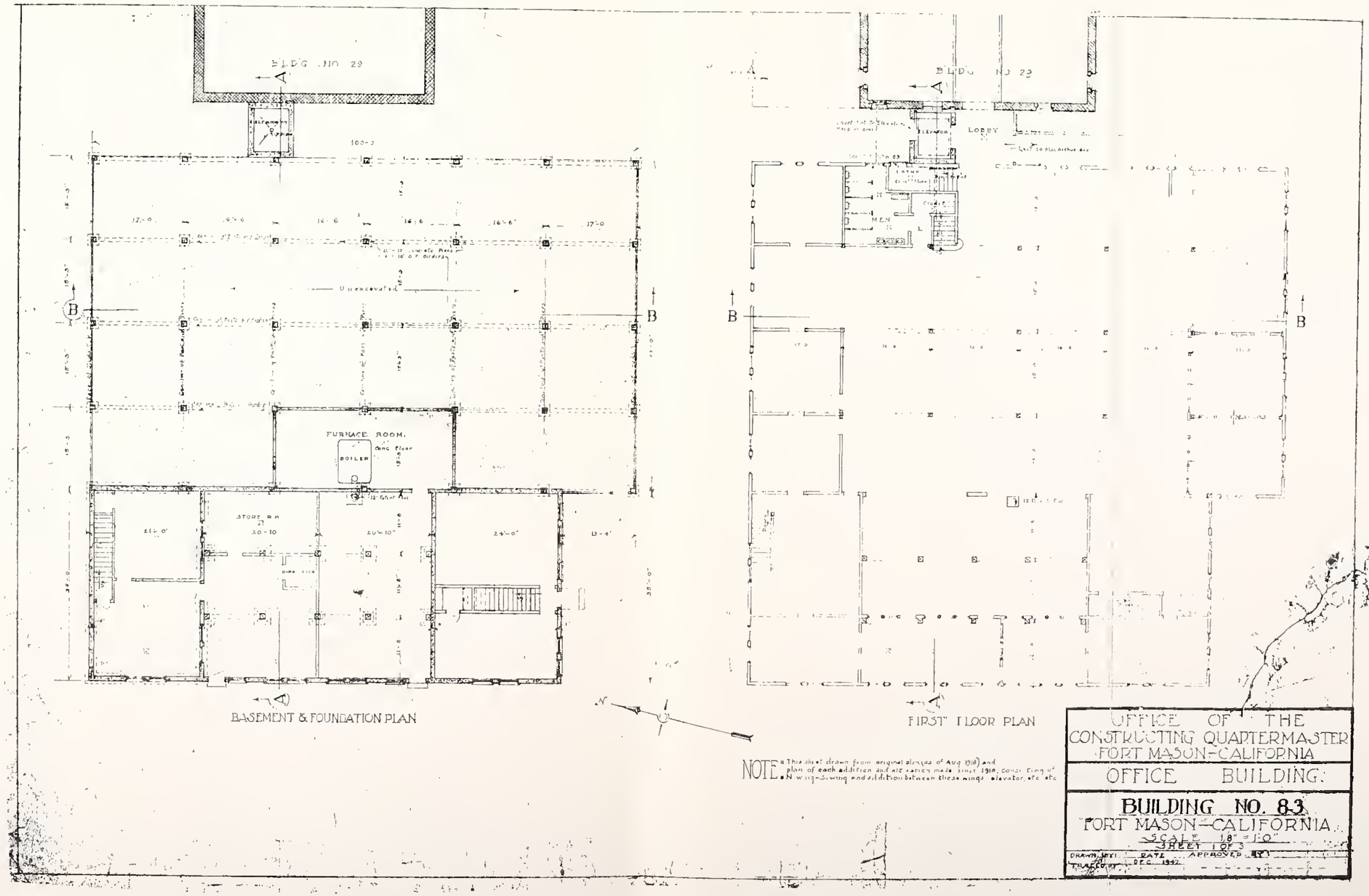

WEST ELEVATION


RESERVE OFFICERS PLANNING DIVISION
PLANNING DIVISION
BIDDERS ROOM
OFFICE
STORE ROOM
ENGINEERS OFFICE
ATTIC FLOOR PLAN
OFFICE
HALL
OFFICE
PORCH
OLD HOSPITAL
SECTION


BOILER ROOM
FOUNDATION PLAN
AND
STEAM HEATING PLAN

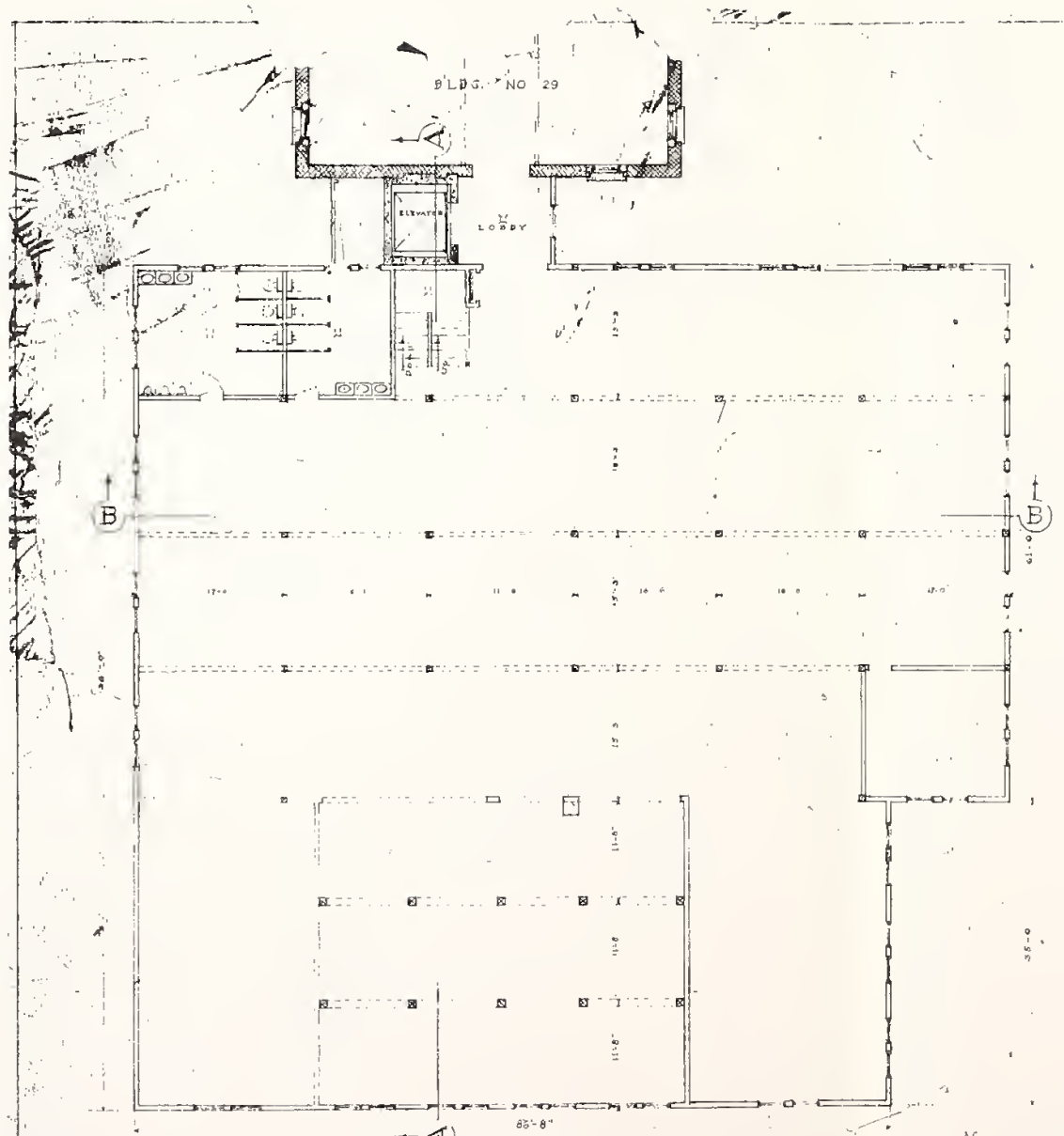

OFFICE
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

LABORATORY
SAMPLE ROOM
OFFICE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
OFFICE BUILD
FOR
ARMY SUPPLY
FORT

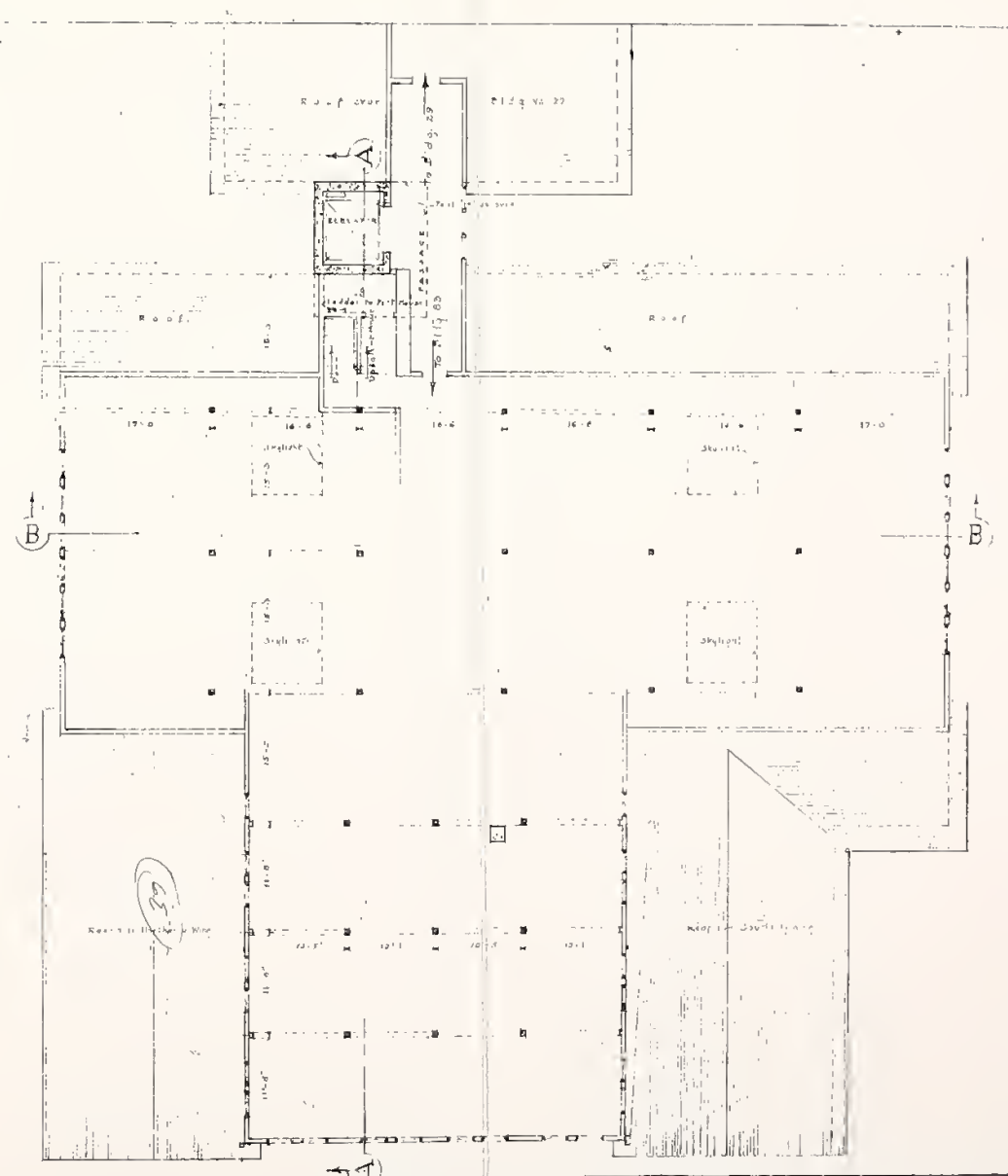

BLDG. NO. 29
A
B
B
Unexcavated
FURNACE ROOM.
BOILER
STORE RM
20-10
20'-10"
24'-0"
BASEMENT & FOUNDATION PLAN
BLDG. NO. 29
A
ELEVATOR
LOBBY
MEN
B
B
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
N
NOTE: a This sheet drawn from original blueprints of Aug 1918 and plan of each addition and alteration made since 1918, consisting of N wing-S wing and addition between these wings elevator, etc etc
OFFICE OF THE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER FORT MASON-CALIFORNIA
OFFICE BUILDING.
BUILDING NO. 83
FORT MASON-CALIFORNIA
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
SHEET 1 OF 3
DRAWN BY
DATE
APPROVED
TRACED BY
DEC. 1942

LIST OF DRAWINGS

Section	Description	Drawing
Existing Condition Drawings	Cover Sheet, 1978	Number 1
	Main Floor Plan, 1978	Number 2
	Second Floor Plan, 1978	Number 3
	Third Floor Plan, 1978	Number 4
	Basement Floor Plan, 1978	Number 5
	Roof Plan, 1978	Number 6
	South and East Elevations, 1978	Number 7
	North and West Elevations, 1978	Number 8



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

NOTE: This sheet was drawn from original plan (as of Aug 1918) and from plan of each addition and alteration made since 1918, consisting of all wings & wing addition between these wings - Elevator, etc.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER.
FORT MASON — CALIFORNIA

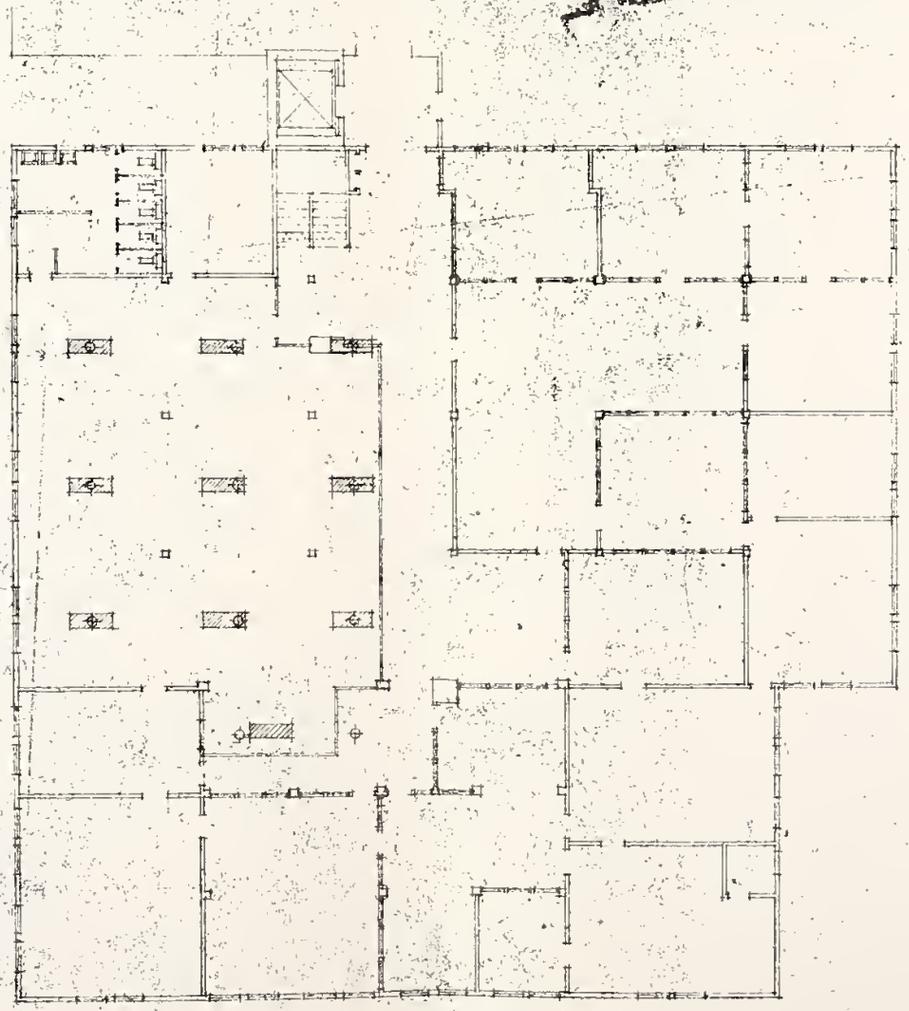
OFFICE BUILDING.

BUILDING NO. 83.

FORT MASON-CALIFORNIA

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
SHEET 2 OF 3

DRAWN BY	DATE	APPROVED BY
TRACED BY	DEC 1942	



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

LEGEND:
NEW 1-100W FLUORESCENT FIXTURE
EXISTING ELEC. CEILING OUTLET

WEST ENGINEERING OFFICE
SPK & FORT ORD, CALIF.

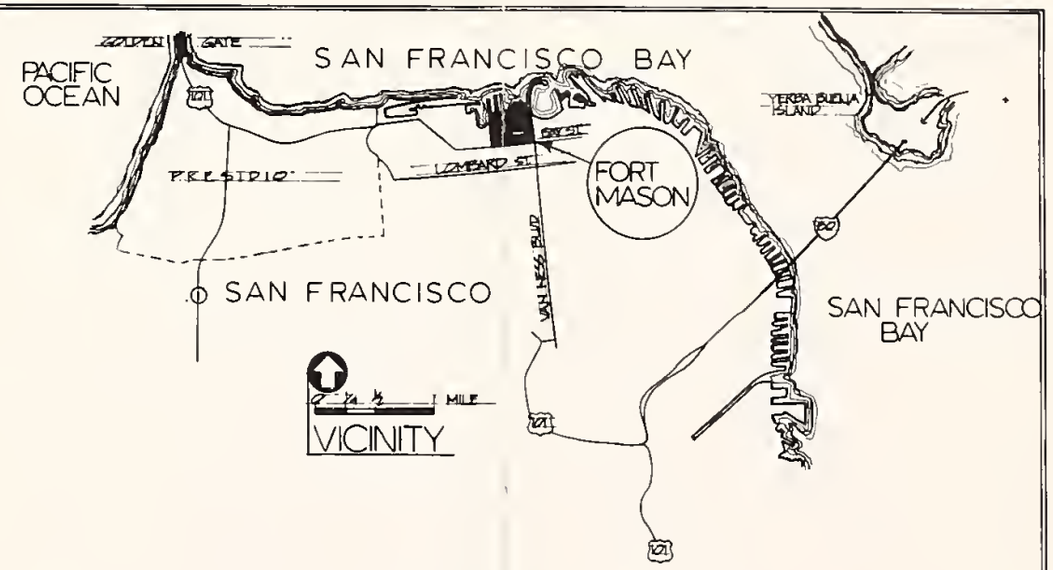
SECOND FLOOR - WEST END
BUILDING #201 - FORT MISSOULA
CALIFORNIA

10 MAR 64
NO. 1

LT COL CORPS OF ENGINEERS 695

LIST OF DRAWINGS

Section	Description	Drawing
Existing Condition Drawings	Cover Sheet, 1978	Number 1
	Main Floor Plan, 1978	Number 2
	Second Floor Plan, 1978	Number 3
	Third Floor Plan, 1978	Number 4
	Basement Floor Plan, 1978	Number 5
	Roof Plan, 1978	Number 6
	South and East Elevations, 1978	Number 7
	North and West Elevations, 1978	Number 8



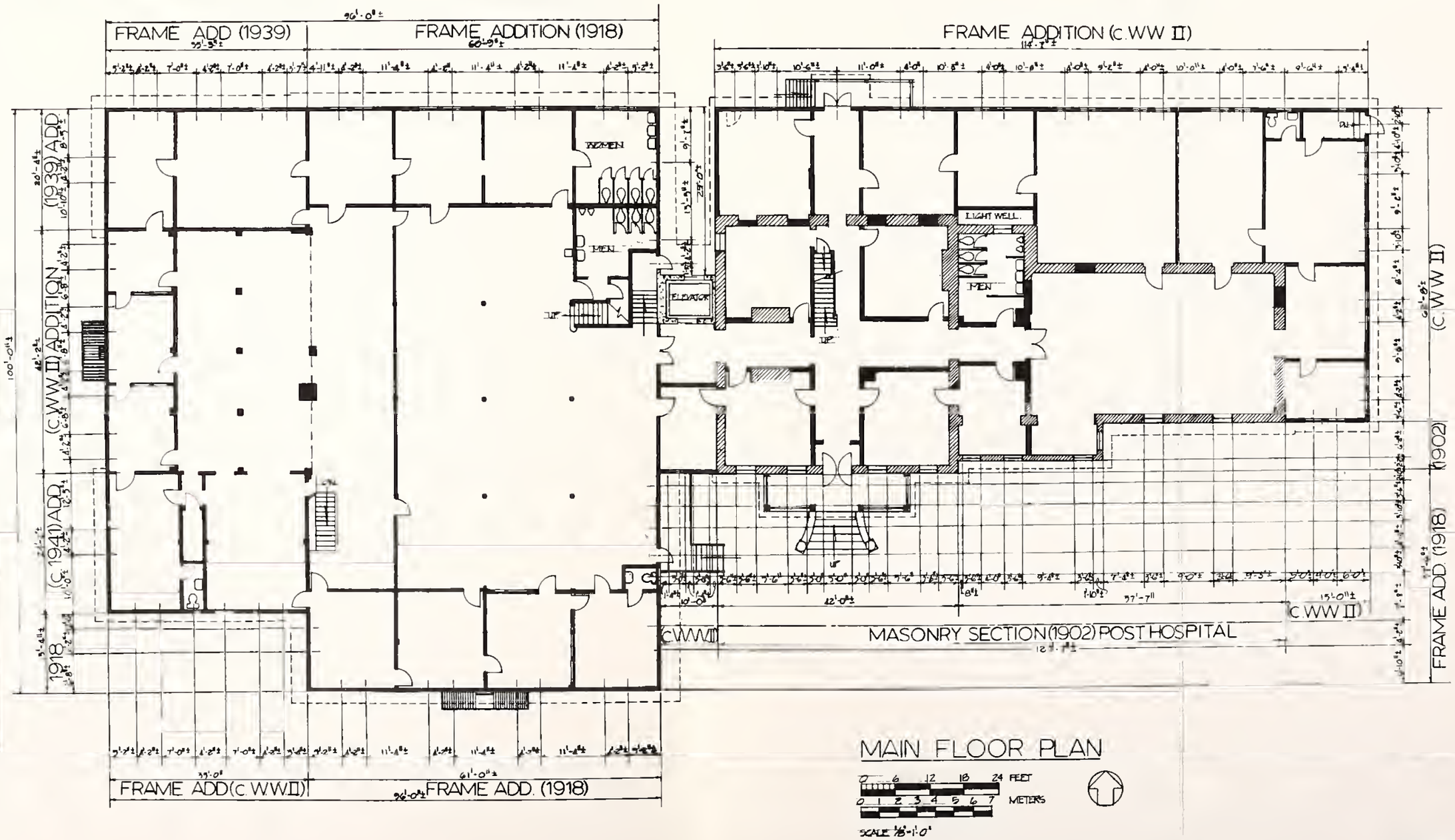
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

BRANCH OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER	PREPARED D. SNOW DESIGNED D. SNOW DRAWN B. OASTER CHECKED< 7/1/78 DATE	TITLE OF DRAWING ARCHITECTURAL DATA ON BUILDING 201 LOCATION WITHIN PARK FORT MASON NAME OF PARK GOLDEN GATE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA WESTERN REGION SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY CALIFORNIA STATE	DRAWING NO. 641 105,000 PKG. NO. SHEET 1 OF 8

BASIC DATA

GPO-1974-679-711



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

0 6 12 18 24 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 METERS

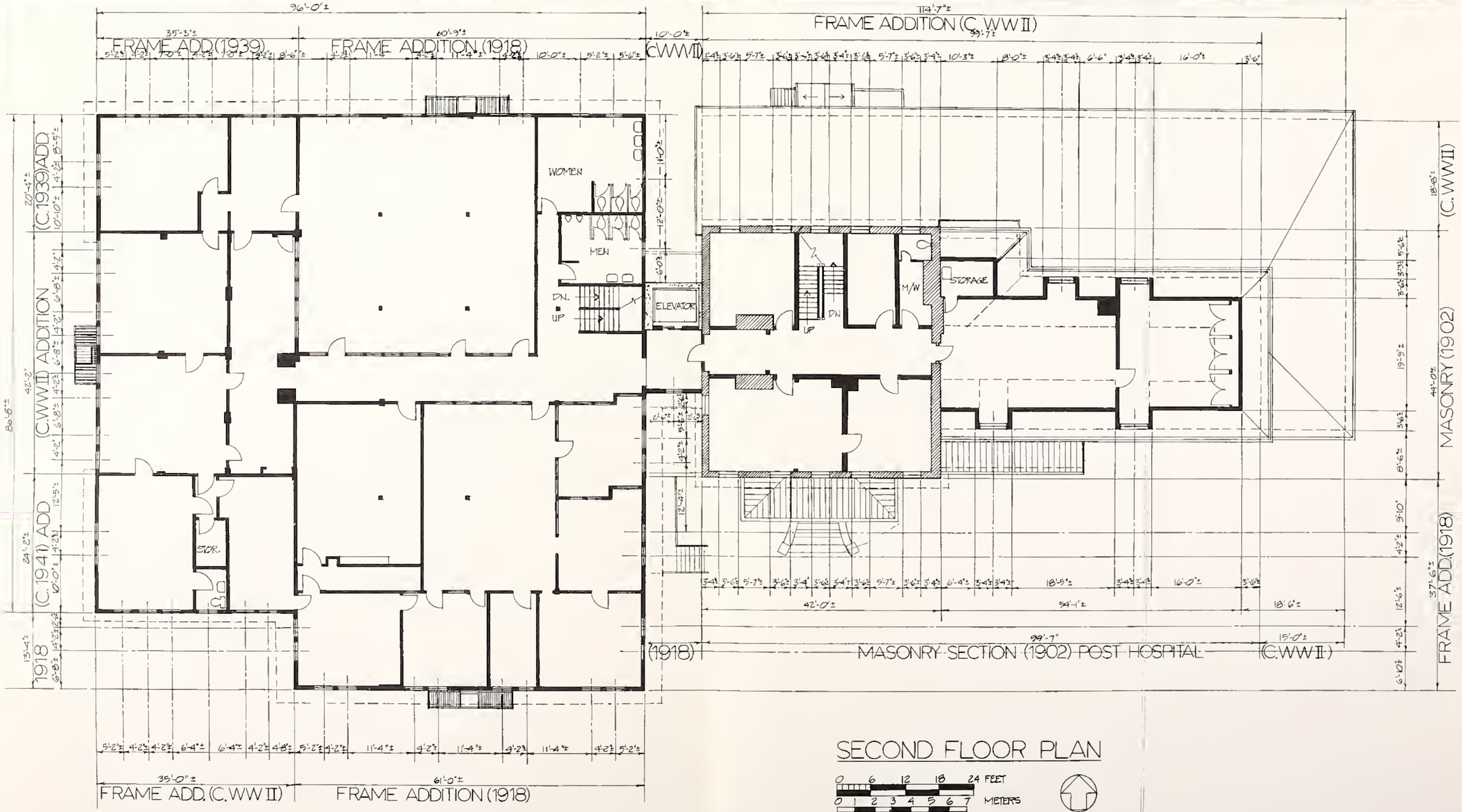
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641
DESIGNED D. SALOW	28,000
DRAWN D. CARPER	PKG. NO. / SHEET 2
CHECKED	OF 8
11/1/78 DATE	

GPO 1979-678-710



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

0 6 12 18 24 FEET

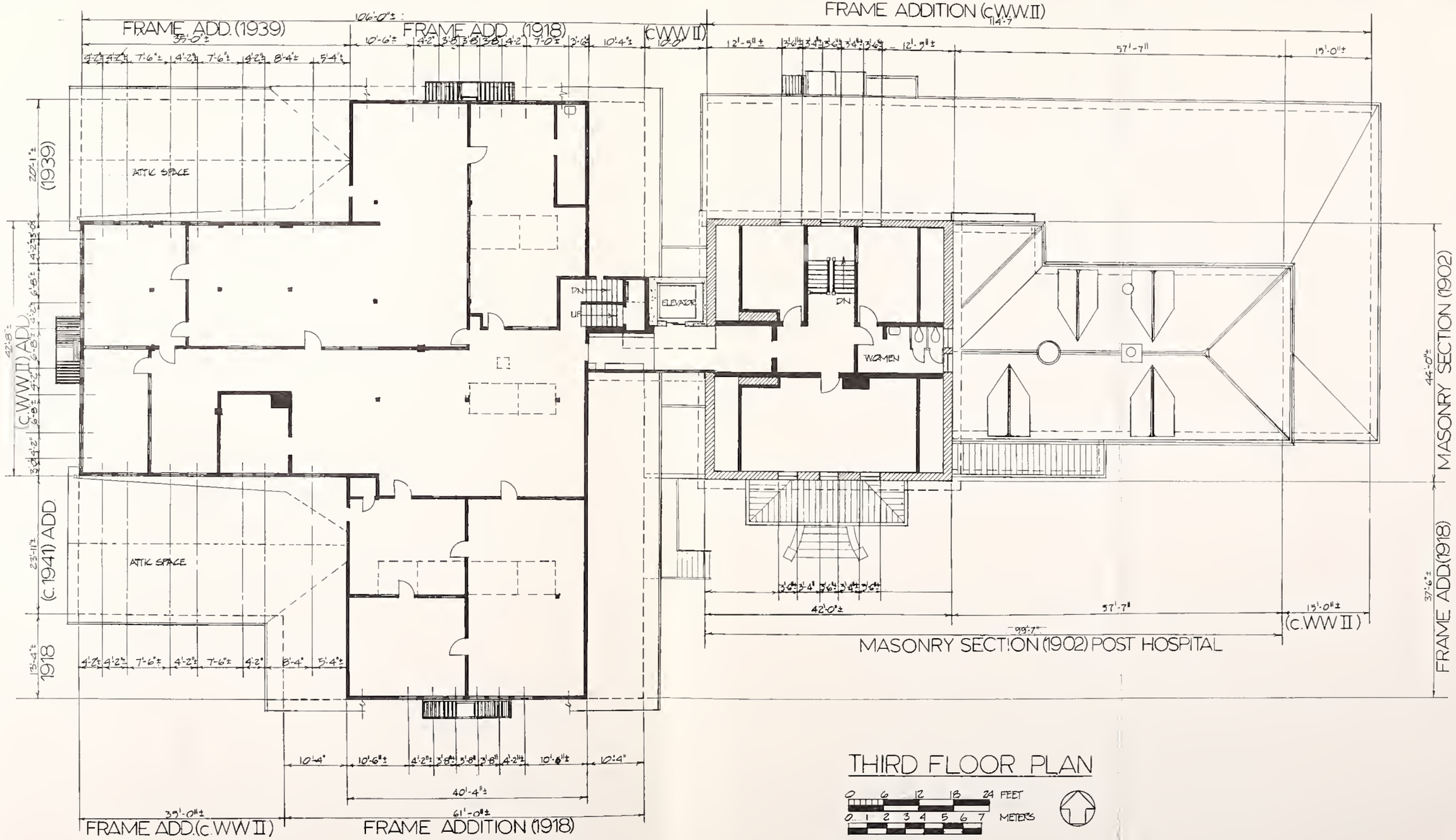
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 METERS

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641
DESIGNED D. SNOW	28,000
DRAWN B. CARPER	PKG. NO. / SHEET 3
CHECKED	OF 8
11/1/70 DATE	



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

0 6 12 18 24 FEET

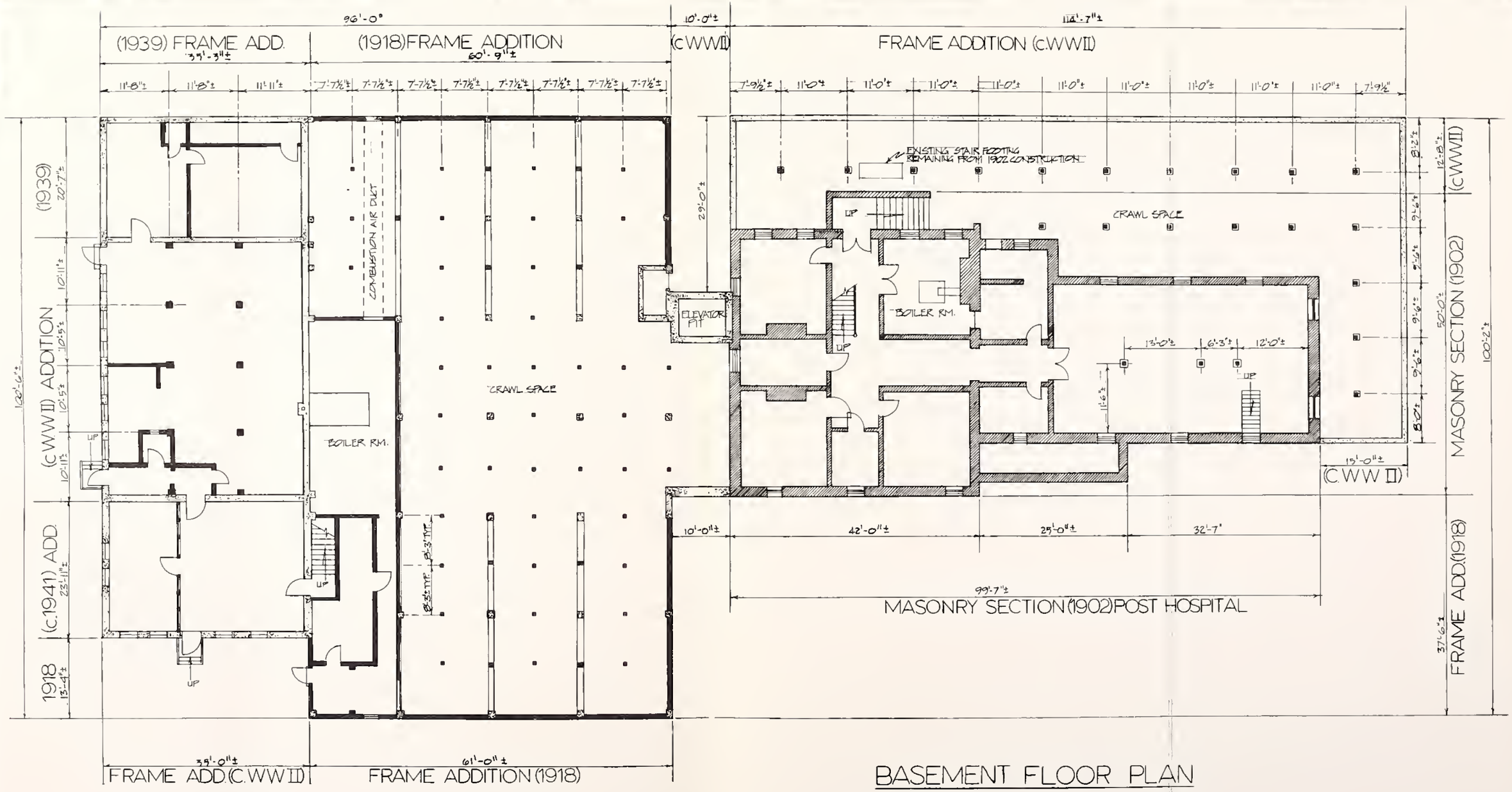
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 METERS

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	CRT
DESIGNED	28,000
D. SNOW	PKG. NO. / SHEET
DRAWN	
B. CARPER	4
CHECKED	OF 8
11/1/78	
DATE	



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

0 6 12 18 24 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 METERS

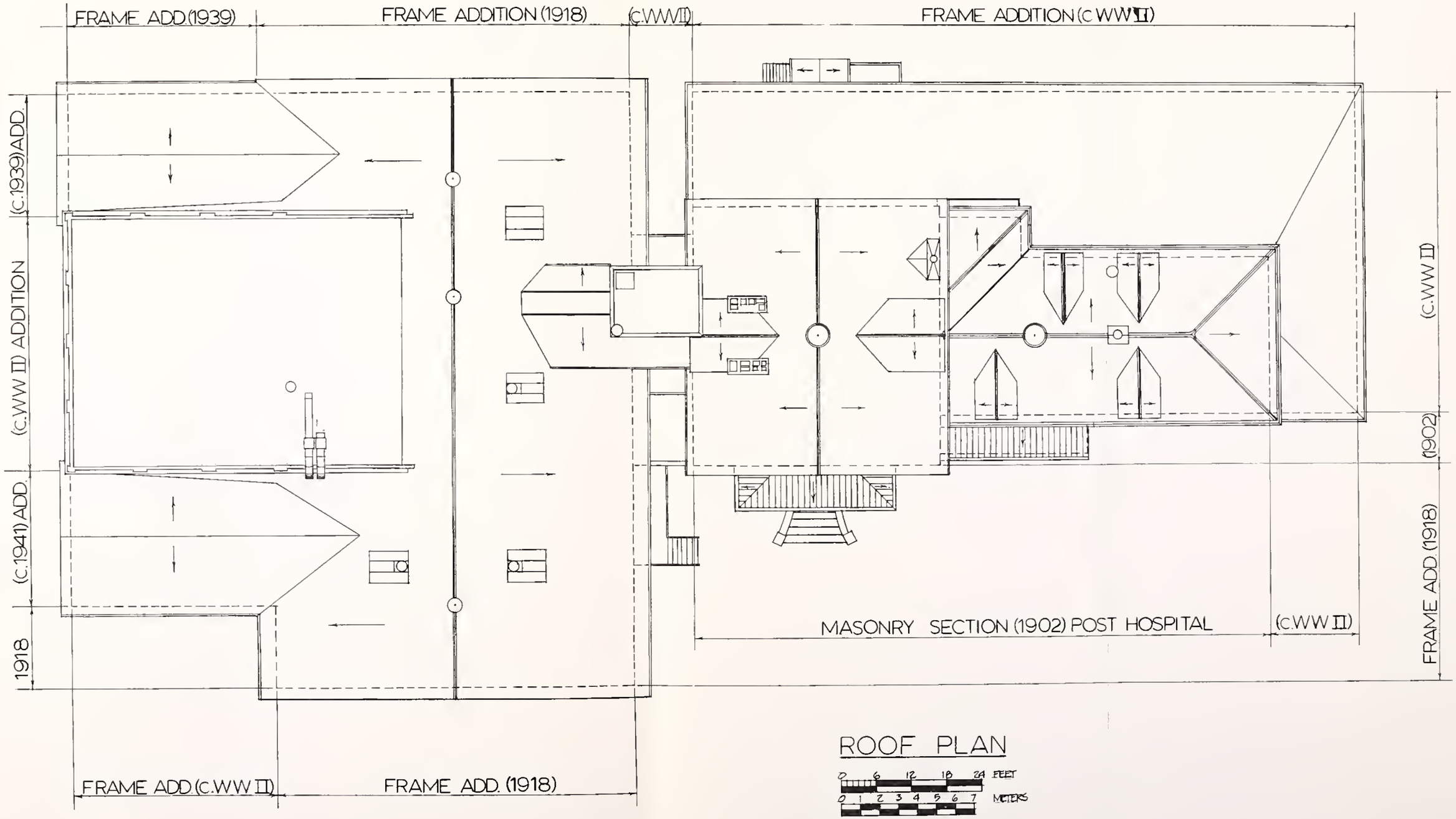
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641
DESIGNED	28,000
D. SNOW	PKG. NO. / SHEET
DRAWN	
B. CARPER	5
CHECKED	OF 8
11/1/78	
DATE	

GPO-1977-777-370



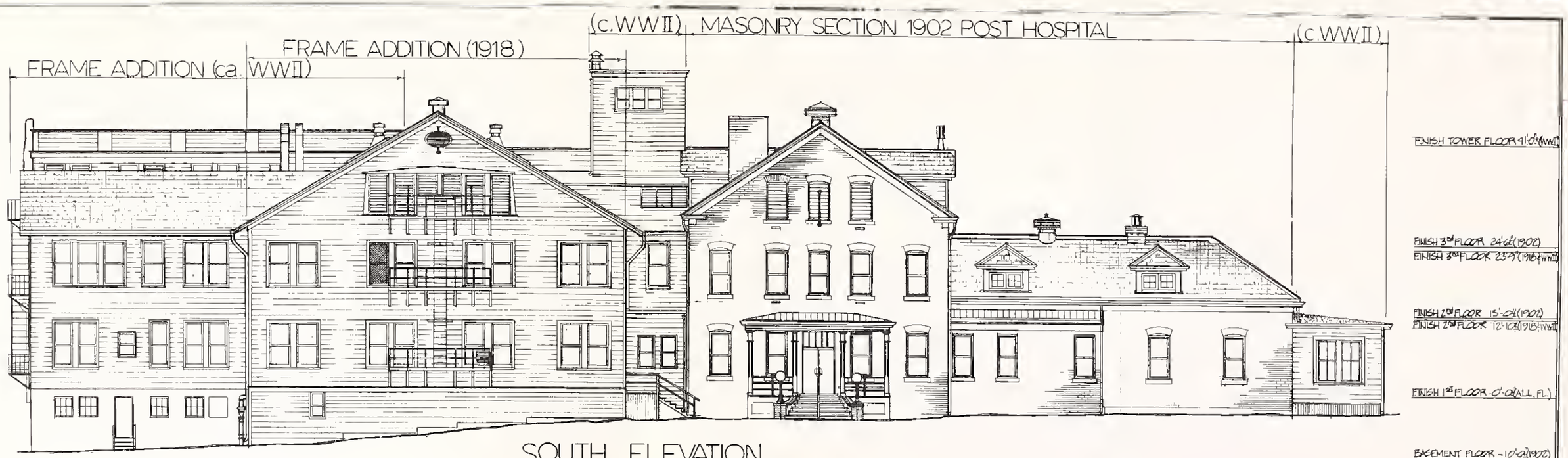
ROOF PLAN

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON

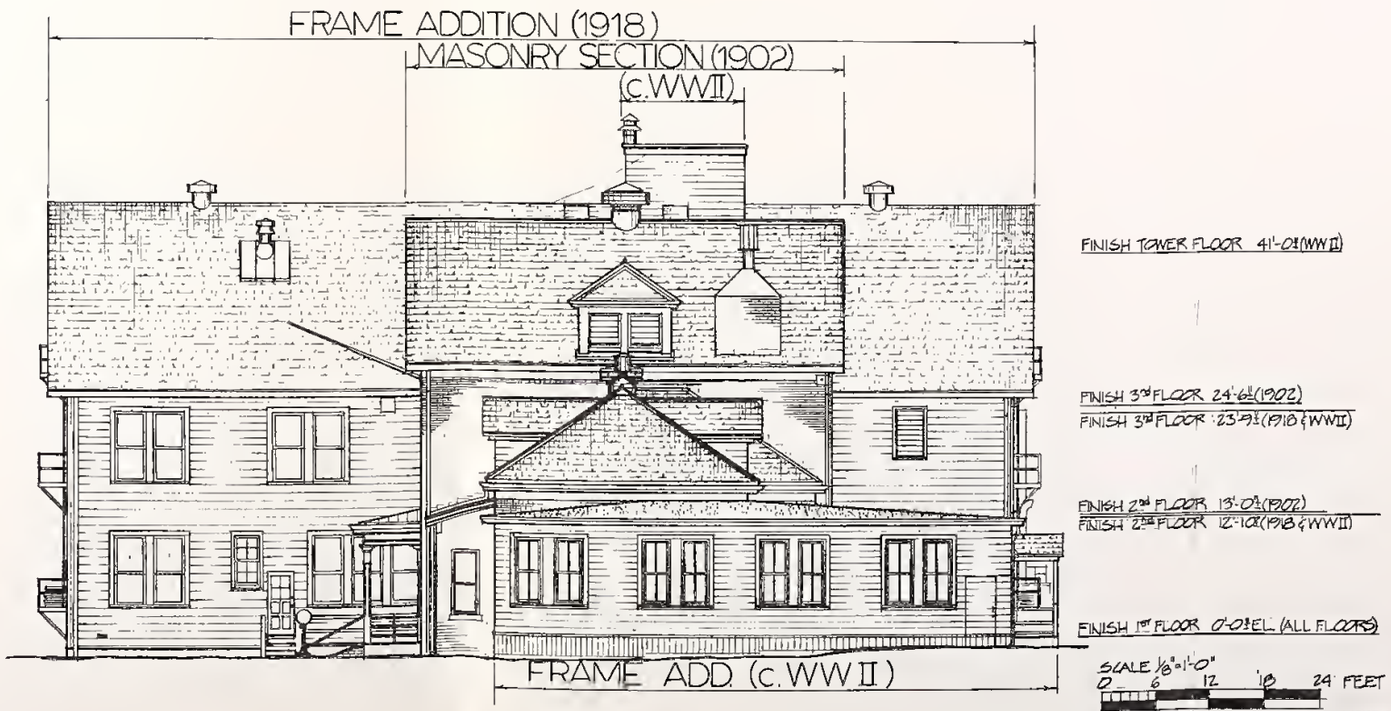
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641
DESIGNED D. SNOW	78,000
DRAWN B. CARPER	PKG. NO. / SHEET 6 OF 8
CHECKED	
11/1/78 DATE	

GPO-1977-777-370



SOUTH ELEVATION



SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
0 6 12 18 24 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 METERS

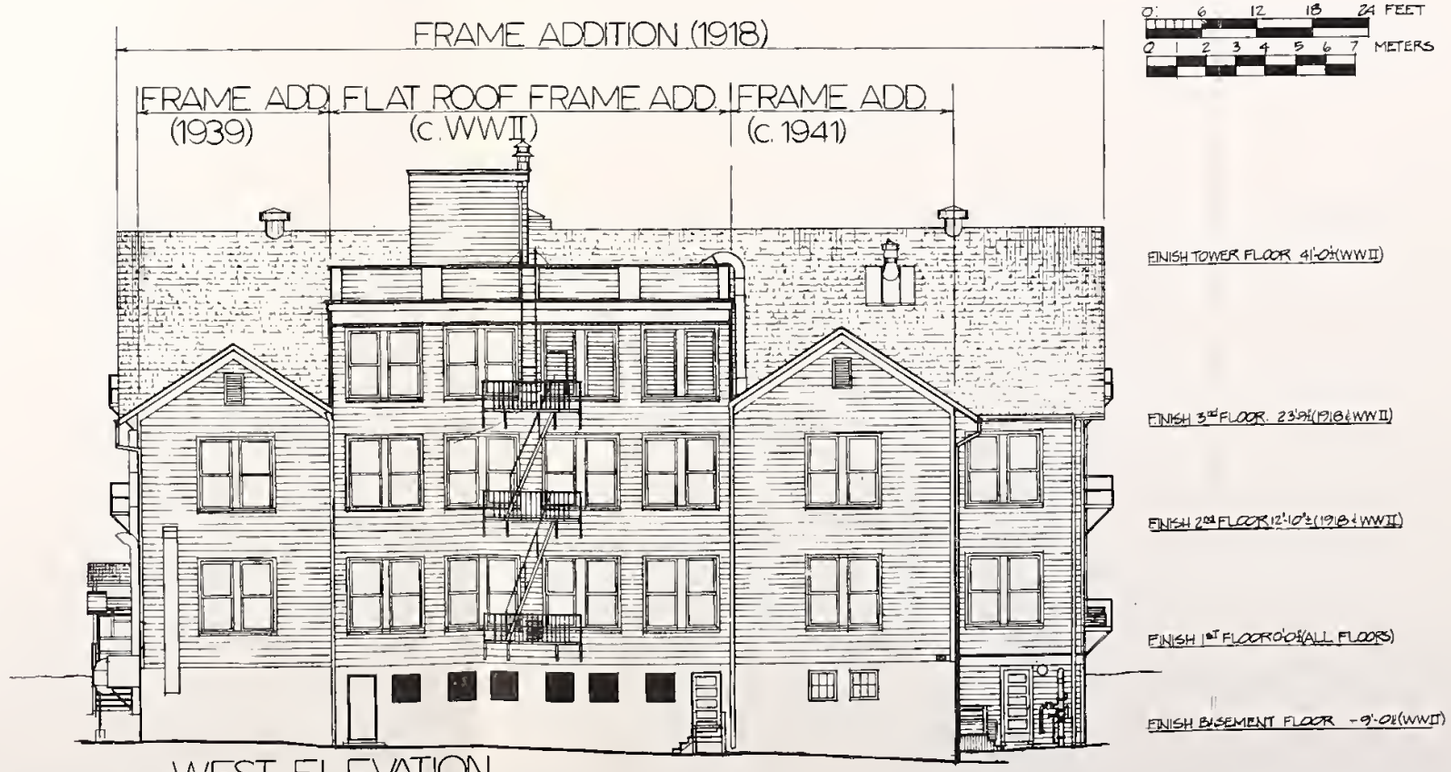
EAST ELEVATION

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641
DESIGNED D. SNOW	20,000
DRAWN B. ZARPER	PKG. NO. / SHEET 7
CHECKED	OF 8
11/1/78 DATE	

NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

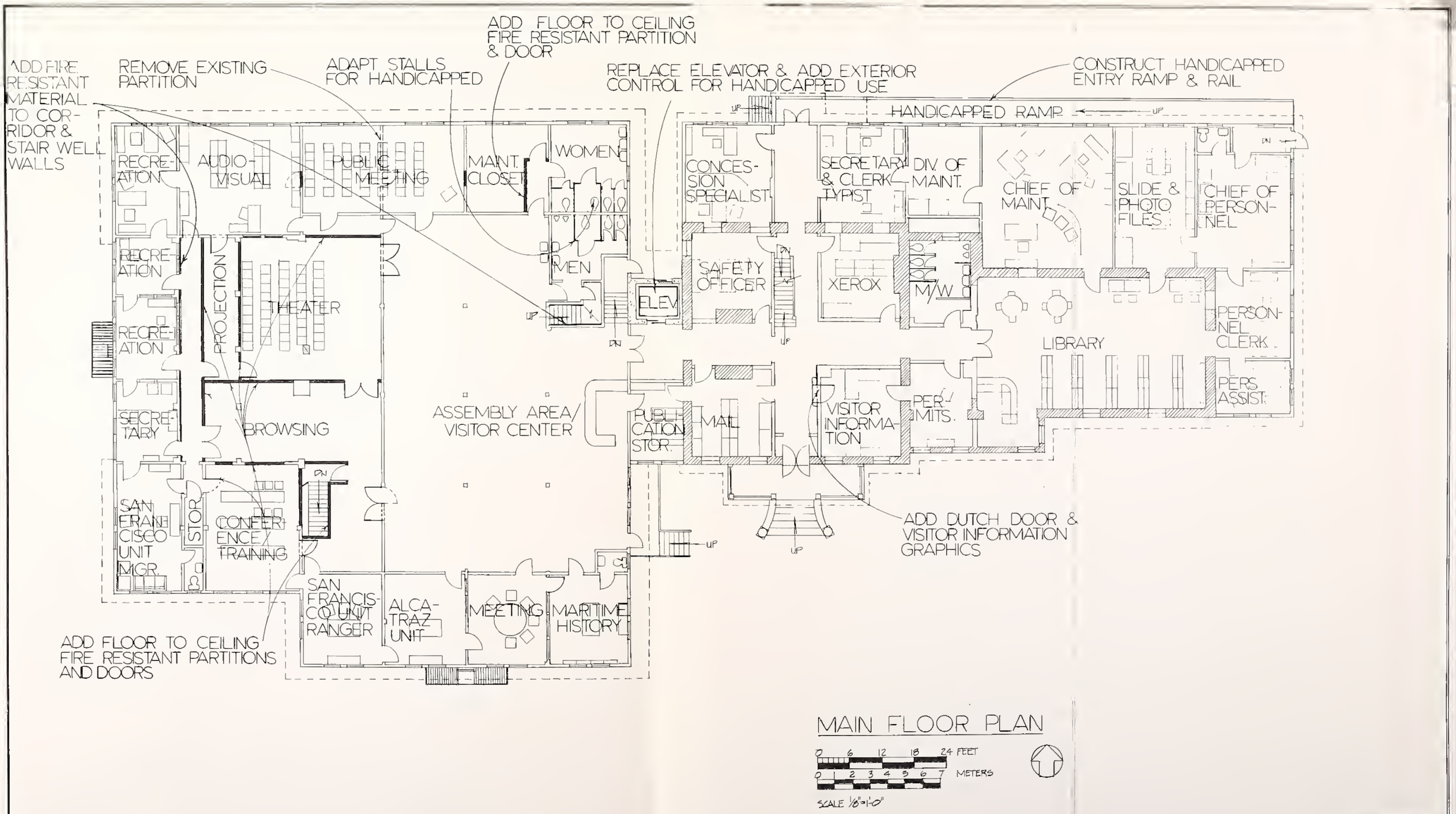
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING	641
DESIGNED	70,000
D. SNOW	PKG. NO. / SHEET
DRAWN	
B. CARTER	
CHECKED	
11/1/78	8 OF 8
DATE	

LIST OF DRAWINGS

Section	Description	Drawing
Adaptive Restoration Drawings	Main Floor Plan, 1978	Number 1
	Second Floor Plan, 1978	Number 2
	Third Floor Plan, 1978	Number 3
	Basement Floor Plan, 1978	Number 4
	Roof Plan, 1978	Number 5
	South and East Elevations, 1978	Number 6
	North and West Elevations, 1978	Number 7



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

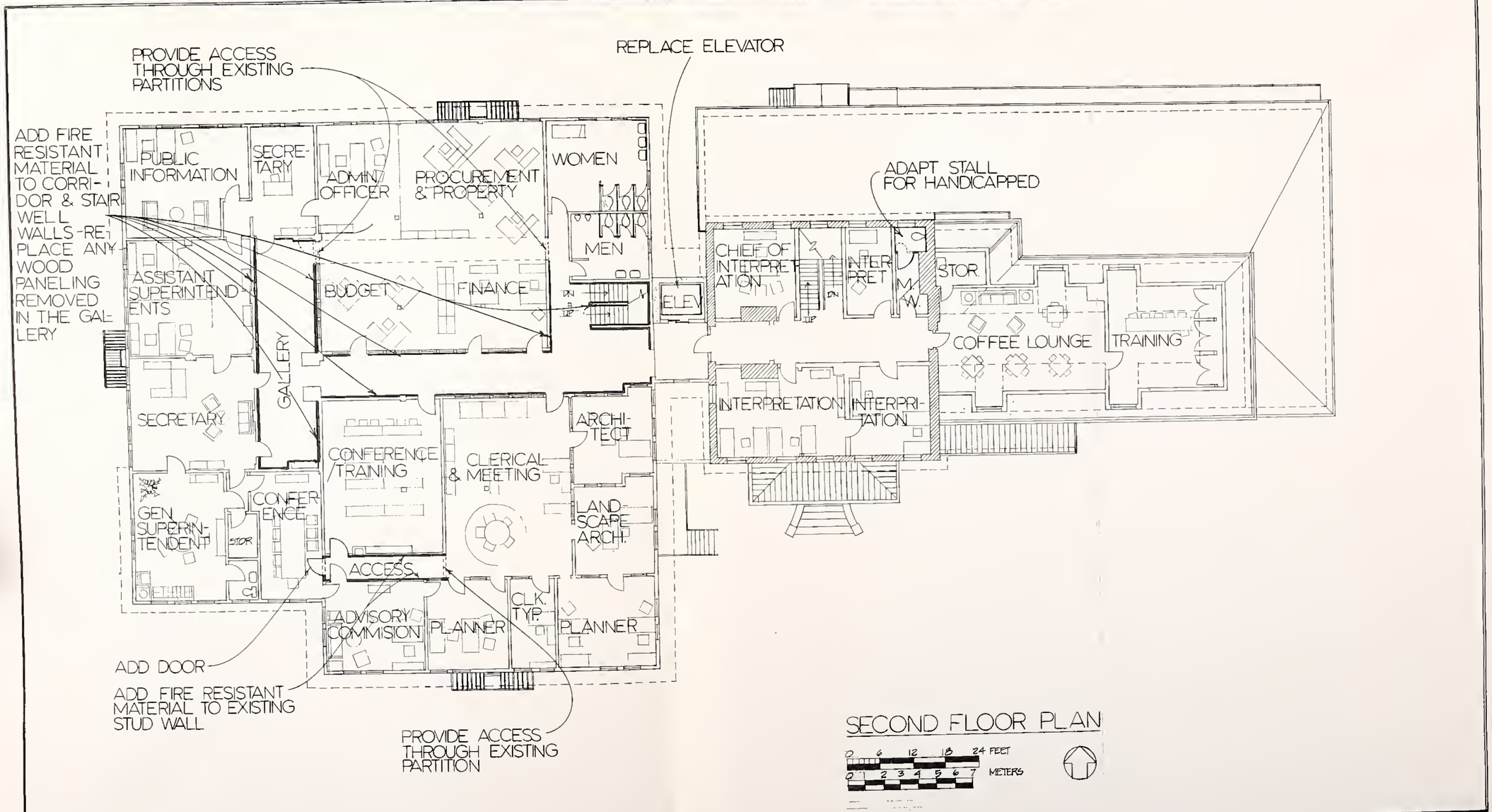
0 6 12 18 24 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 METERS

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON, (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION) HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

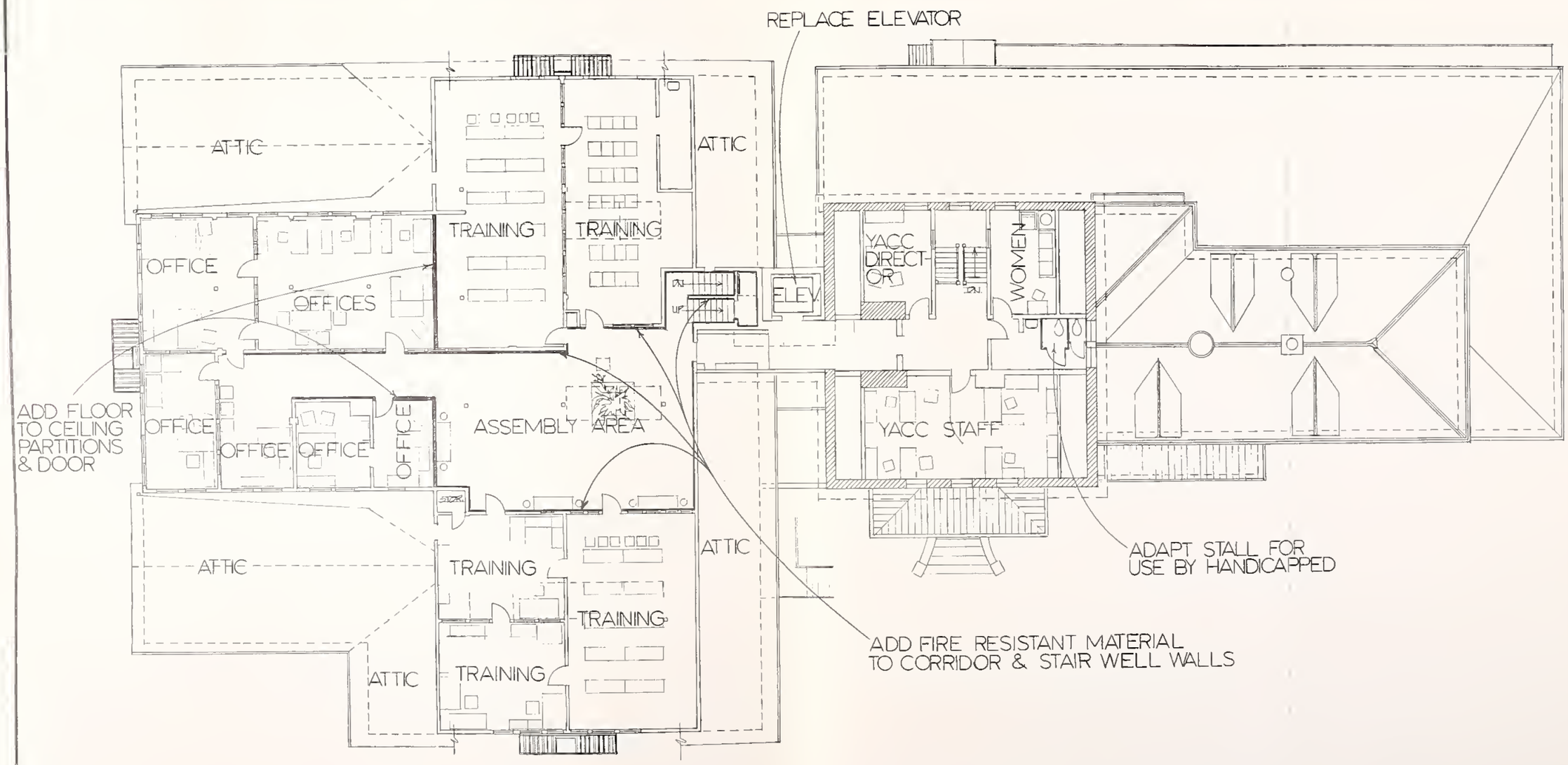
PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
D. SNOW DESIGNED	641 28,000
D. SNOW DRAWN	PKG. NO. / SHEET
B. CARPER CHECKED	1 OF 7
11/1/78 DATE	



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION) HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
D. SNOW DESIGNED	GAL 28,002
D. SNOW DRAWN	PKG. NO. / SHEET
B. CARPER CHECKED	2 OF 7
DATE	



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

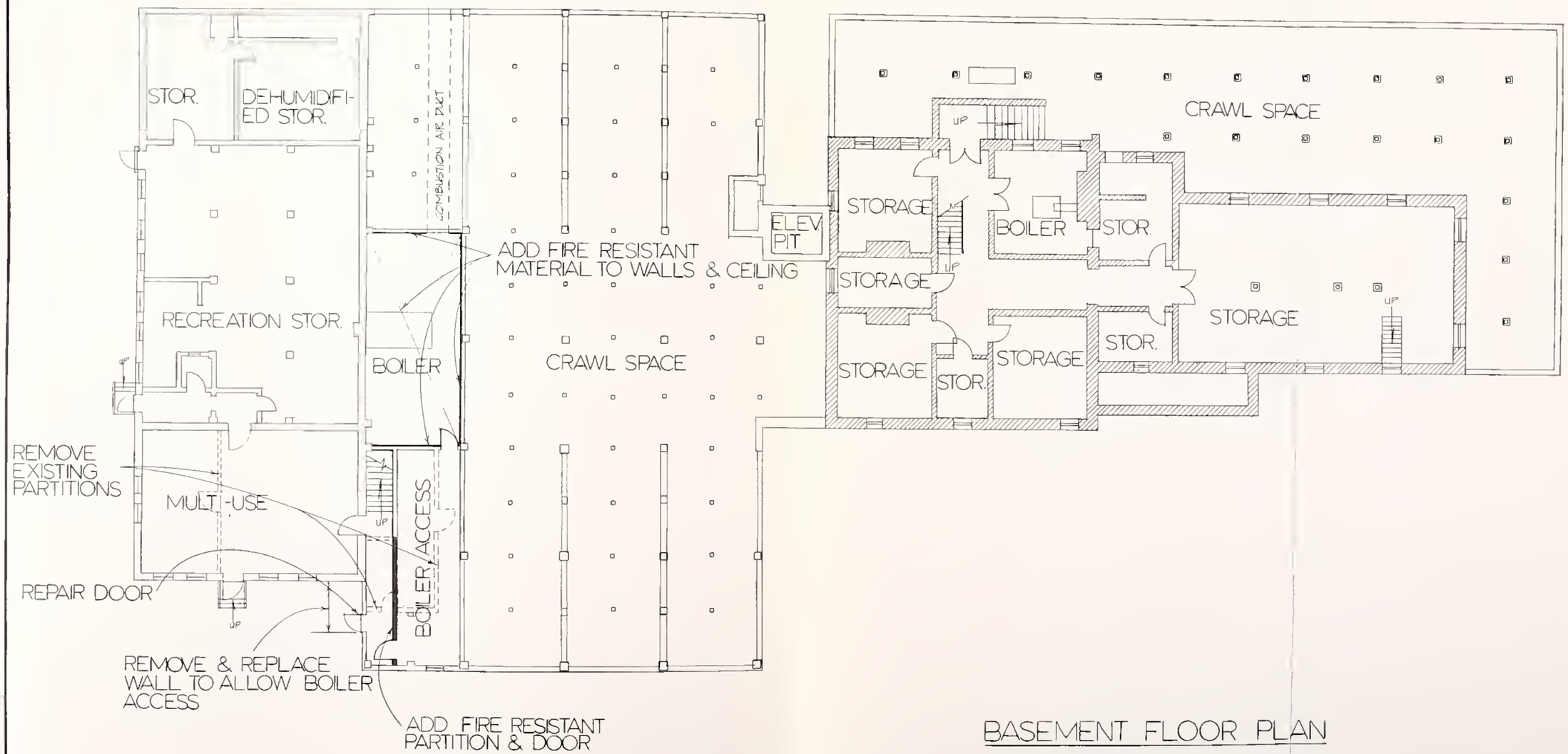
0 6 12 18 24 FEET

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 METERS

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON, (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION) HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
D. SNOW	641
DESIGNED D SNOW	28,003
DRAWN B. CARPER	PKG. NO. / SHEET 3
CHECKED	OF 7
11/1/78 DATE	

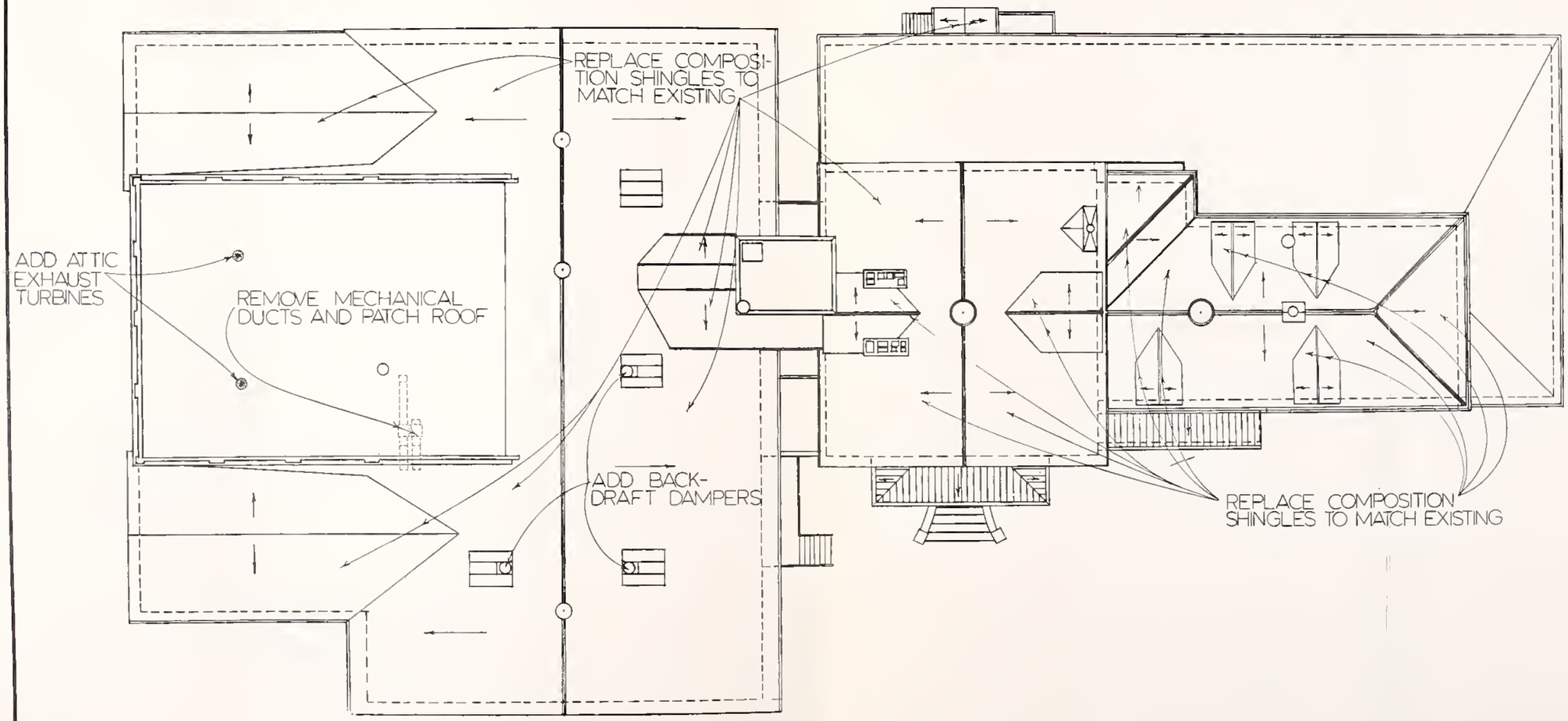


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

0 6 12 18 24
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201 FORT MASON (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION) HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
D. SNOW	641
DESIGNED D. SNOW	28,000
DRAWN B. CARPER	PKG. NO. / SHEET 4
CHECKED	OF 7
11/1/78 DATE	



ROOF PLAN

0 6 12 18 24 FEET

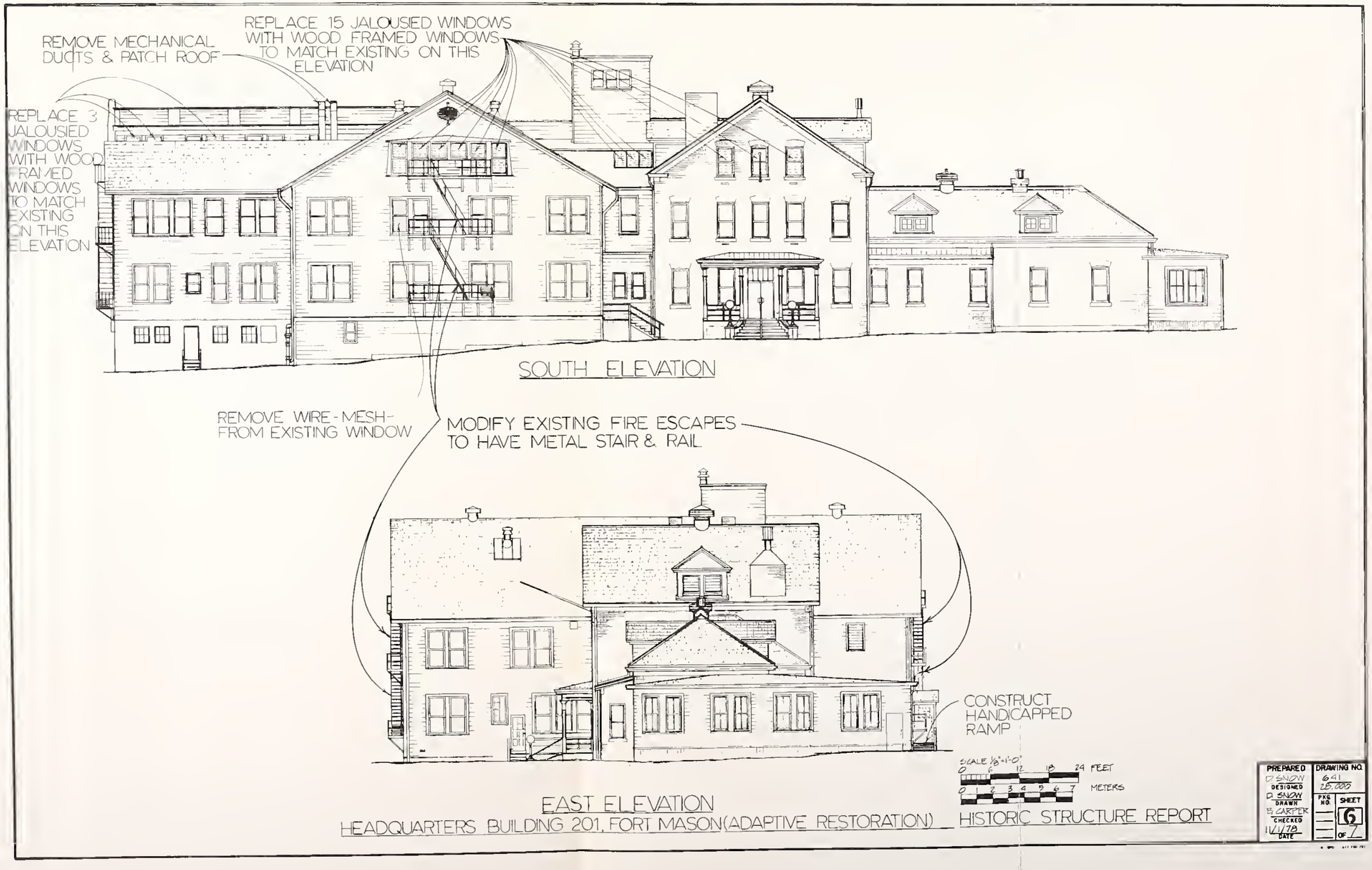
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 METERS

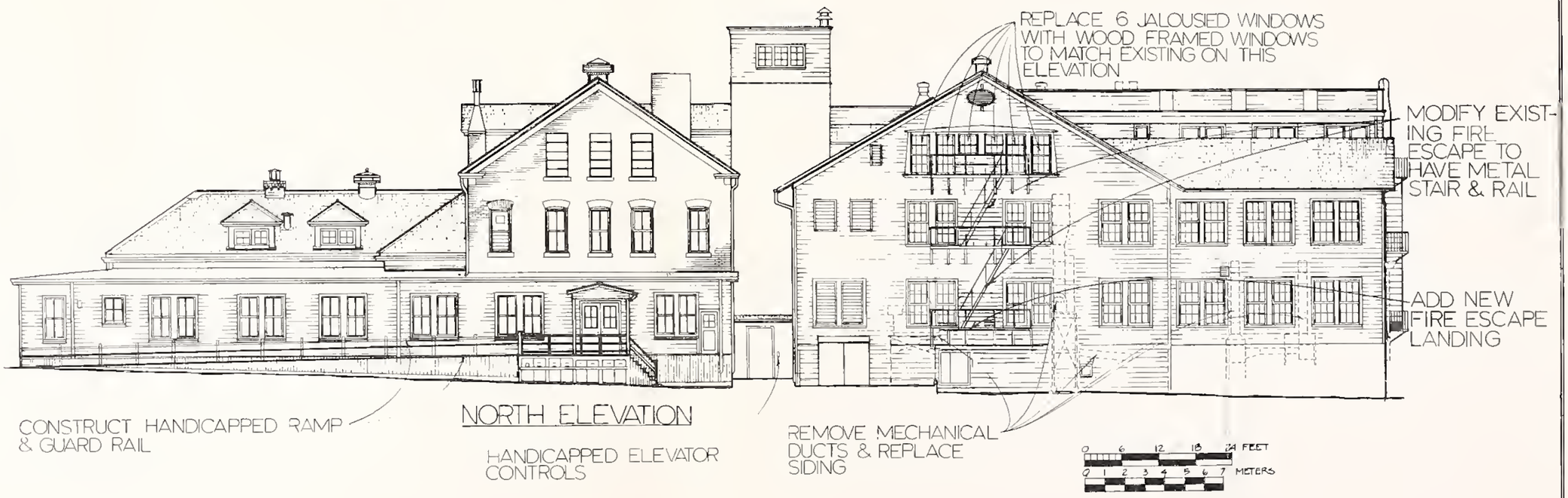
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

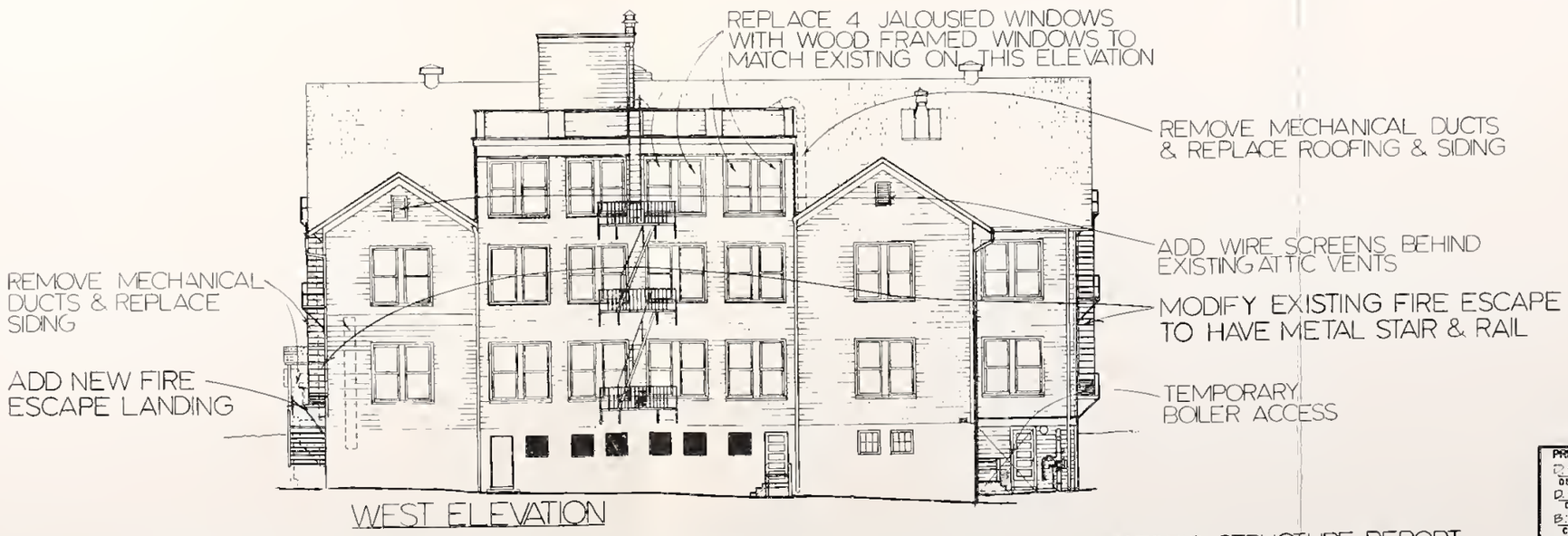
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION) HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED D. SNOW	DRAWING NO. 641 28000
DESIGNED D. SNOW	PKG. NO.
DRAWN B. CARPER	SHEET 5
CHECKED	OF 7
DATE 11/1/78	

GPO-1977-777-370


REMOVE MECHANICAL DUCTS & PATCH ROOF
REPLACE 15 JALOUSIED WINDOWS WITH WOOD FRAMED WINDOWS TO MATCH EXISTING ON THIS ELEVATION
REPLACE 3 JALOUSIED WINDOWS WITH WOOD FRAMED WINDOWS TO MATCH EXISTING ON THIS ELEVATION
SOUTH ELEVATION
REMOVE WIRE-MESH-FROM EXISTING WINDOW
MODIFY EXISTING FIRE ESCAPES TO HAVE METAL STAIR & RAIL
CONSTRUCT HANDICAPPED RAMP
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"
0 6 12 18 24 FEET
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 METERS
EAST ELEVATION
HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION)
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
PREPARED
D SNOW
DESIGNED
D SNOW
DRAWN
B. CARPER
CHECKED
1/1/78
DATE
DRAWING NO.
641
28,000
PKG NO.
SHEET
6
OF 7





HEADQUARTERS BUILDING 201, FORT MASON (ADAPTIVE RESTORATION) HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
R. SNOW DESIGNED	641 28,000
R. SNOW DRAWN	PRG KO / SHEET
B. CARPER CHECKED	7 OF 7
11-1-78 DATE	

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, and parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff of the Denver Service Center. NPS 1502